

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

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## The Political Economist.

### THE BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR.

The balance sheet for the year ending the 5th of July has been laid before Parliament, and it exhibits the gratifying and extraordinary result of a surplus of 3,568,624*l.*: the surplus upon the single quarter just expired being no less than 1,500,000*l.* This result is the more remarkable when we bear in mind not only the great reduction of taxes which has taken place during a portion of the past year, the necessarily unsettled state of many large branches of trade and important sources of revenue during the last quarter, and even before, in anticipation of changes which were expected to be proposed in the Budget, but also the increased efforts made for the national defences. The net amount of revenue for the year is 54,249,140*l.*, and of expenditure 50,680,516*l.*, leaving an excess on the former, as stated, of 3,568,624*l.* Compared with the same period in 1852, the present account exhibits a most favourable result. In the year ending the 5th July, 1852, the net income was 52,467,288*l.*, and the net expenditure 50,721,845*l.*, leaving an excess of only 1,745,442*l.*, being less than *one-half* of that of the present year. The following comparison of the heads of each account will best show where the difference arises:—

#### NET INCOME of the United Kingdom in the Years ending 5th July.

	1852	1853
Customs.....	20,457,551	20,901,397
Excise.....	14,598,604	15,303,731
Stamps.....	6,458,924	6,907,353
Taxes (Land and Assessed).....	8,497,701	8,201,046
Property Tax.....	5,363,910	5,599,079
Post-office.....	1,046,000	1,066,000
Crown Lands.....	230,000	302,888
Foundry on Pensions and Salaries.....	4,424	4,423
Small Branches of Hereditary Revenues.....	29,739	14,652
Surplus Fees.....	119,479	90,126
<b>Total Ordinary Revenue.....</b>	<b>51,896,335</b>	<b>53,530,699</b>
Old Stores.....	447,428	501,594
Imperial Monies.....	106,701	156,847
East India Company.....	60,900	60,900
Unclaimed Dividends.....	26,747	...
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>52,467,288</b>	<b>54,249,140</b>

#### EXPENDITURE in the Years ending July 5.

	1852	1853
Interest and Management of the Funded Debt.....	23,769,348	23,656,841
Terminable Annuities.....	2,790,238	2,811,540
<b>Total Funded Debt.....</b>	<b>27,559,586</b>	<b>27,468,381</b>
Interest on Exchequer Bills.....	408,126	368,344
<b>Total Debt.....</b>	<b>27,967,712</b>	<b>27,836,726</b>
Civil List.....	390,123	399,088
Annuities and Pensions, &c.....	363,991	359,775
Salaries, &c.....	272,248	275,104
Diplomatic Service.....	151,383	150,344
Courts of Justice.....	1,126,192	1,104,728
Miscellaneous Charges.....	319,328	243,891
Army.....	6,593,164	6,723,488
Navy.....	6,615,943	6,450,595
Ordnance.....	2,386,797	2,416,550
Civil Services.....	4,189,989	4,356,746
Kaffir War.....	350,000	370,000
Unclaimed Dividends Repaid.....	...	11,524
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50,721,845</b>	<b>50,680,516</b>

From the same accounts we learn that the balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of July in the present year were 5,112,639*l.*, while on the same day in 1852 they were 6,492,731*l.* But it must be borne in mind that out of the income of the last year there has been paid off and finally liquidated Exchequer bills to the amount of about 3,250,000*l.*, by which a very large saving in interest will be made for the future. But for this operation the balances in the Exchequer would have stood at nearly 8,500,000*l.*

### ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN THE EASTERN QUESTION.

#### THE REASON WHY.

THE Russian army has crossed the Pruth and occupied the trans-Danubian Principalities. The English and French fleets, on their side, have cast anchor in the Dardanelles. The Sultan has rejected the last *ultimatum* of the Emperor, and the Emperor has issued a second manifesto to Europe and a stirring proclamation to his own subjects, neither of which indicate any retrograde intentions. We still hope that the last extremities may be escaped:—it is so much the general interest that peace should be preserved; it is so much the general belief that it will be preserved. But if war is to be averted, it must be averted by retractions on the part of Russia—not by concessions on the part of Turkey or her allies. Russia has assumed a false position from which it will be difficult to recede without loss and mortification: England has taken up a righteous position from which it will be impossible to recede without dishonour and defeat. It will not be supposed by any one that we can be advocates for war: we have too often denounced its folly, stigmatised its guilt, laid bare its flimsy pretexts, expounded the misery and ruin which it brings on all concerned in it; we have more than once had to depict its distraction to commerce, its interruption to prosperity, its blighting influence on all the higher interests of morality and civilisation; but we have never concealed our opinion that cases may arise—few and rare as undoubtedly they are—when peace can only be preserved by sacrifices which make it both precarious and worthless; and that wicked, foolish, and ruinous as war too generally is, there may yet be iniquities far darker, follies still insaner, ruin incalculably deeper, sadder, and more irreparable. War—or at least the willingness to encounter it—may be a necessity, a safety, a wisdom, a virtue. We deliberately believe that a war with Russia to sustain Turkey in her present righteous quarrel would be such a case; and we will state in a few words why we think that England's interest and duty combine to urge her to maintain a resolute and unreceding attitude, at all hazards, and in full view of all the consequences.

And first and foremost, the quarrel is a just one. The Porte has offered to continue and to guarantee to all her Christian subjects perfect toleration and all their ancient privileges. She has merely refused to constitute the Czar the official guardian of those privileges—a demand that she *could not* concede without for ever forfeiting her claim to the character of an independent Power. The language and proceedings of Russia have throughout been insolent and peremptory to a degree which is rare in deed in modern diplomacy, and which argues a profound contempt, not only for her immediate adversary, but for the usual courtesies and

deencies which govern the intercourse of civilised nations. Were Turkey to yield to such demands, so presented and so enforced, she must sink into a condition of ignominious vassalage to a covetous and imperious master.

*Secondly.* England has a direct concern in this dispute. She has not thrust herself into the quarrel; she has been dragged into it, as Nicholas well knew that she must be. Not only is she bound by a strict alliance with the Ottoman Porte to assist it in all cases of unjust aggression, but the maintenance of Turkish independence—or at least the repression of Russian encroachments in the direction of Constantinople—is to her a matter of vital and immediate concern. This we have more than once pointed out. The safety of our Eastern Empire—the security of our Indian communications—depends on Constantinople and Egypt being in the hands of a neutral, friendly, and unambitious Power. We have shown in another part of our paper how pertinaciously Russia has been pressing forward to the possession, or at least the control, of Roumelia, and how completely this would give her the command of the Levant. At present we can hold her effectively in check by shutting up her fleets in the Baltic or the Gulf of Finland: let her once be fairly seated on the shores of the Egean, and we should have at once to double our naval force in the Mediterranean, and should be exposed to the risk of daily collisions; and, in case of war in India, to serious impediments to the transmission of orders and troops. Without dwelling further on this point, it must be obvious to every one, that if any object except the safety of our own shores can be worth a war, that object assuredly is the prevention of Russia from either destroying the independence or seizing on the territories of Turkey.

*Thirdly.* The war would be a safe one, and success, unless there be awful mismanagement, absolutely certain. Few persons, we believe, estimate aright the relative forces of the two parties in the present contest. In the first place, the Turkish regular army is numerous, in good condition, and in high spirits. It amounts to about 120,000 men, well supplied with artillery and engineer officers. But the irregular troops, which would be especially formidable to an invading army, and which are rapidly brought together, would, in a popular war like the present, soon reach 400,000, of which a very large proportion would be cavalry. However inferior they might be to the Russians in a pitched battle (which their generals would of course avoid) they would be of inestimable service in harassing the enemy, cutting off his supplies, and wearing him out by perpetual attacks and surprises. Then, since the English and French fleets could effectually prevent the Czar from landing his troops on any part of the coast of the Black Sea, he could only advance on Constantinople by crossing first the Danube and secondly the Balkan. A few steamers plying up the river might destroy any bridge of boats as fast as it was constructed; and indeed the Turkish army alone would probably be able to prevent the enemy from crossing in any force;—while the Balkan (the eastern portion at least) is universally admitted to be impassible if defended with anything like ordinary skill and resolution. And when we call to mind for how many years the Circassians—a small tribe in a scanty territory—have set at defiance the whole force of the Russian Empire, and have destroyed army after army which has been sent against them, and are still as far as ever from being subjugated,—we cannot but suppose that the Turks, fighting like the Circassians for their independence and aided by the advice and experience—to say nothing of the maritime assistance and warlike stores—of France and England, will be able easily and permanently to beat off their assailants.

The Emperor, it is true, has issued a proclamation but too well calculated to rouse the fanaticism of his own nation, and delude them into the persuasion that they are engaged in a religious crusade, and are going forth to fight for the defence and propagation of the Orthodox Faith. But, on the other hand, the fanaticism of the Moslems is aroused also, and we believe it to be of a far more fierce, energetic, and devoted kind than that of the Muscovite Greeks. They have long been mortified and indignant at the concessions and the yielding temper of the Sultan's Government; they are burning for an opportunity to show that neither their valour nor their zeal has evaporated since the old days of Islamism; when they were ordered to retire from the Montenegrin campaign, the indignation alike of officers and soldiers was both loud and deep:—"Of what use is it," they asked, "for our Sultan to maintain armies if they are never allowed fairly to fight out their quarrels?" They have no doubt of success; they are aware that the present war—if ever begun—would be a war in defence of their faith and their independence; and so strong and universal is this feeling that we greatly doubt whether it would be safe for the Sultan now, even were he so disposed, to make any concessions to his antagonist, or even to show any very anxious desire to preserve the peace.

Nor, if the Czar should penetrate into the provinces south of the Danube, would he find himself among a friendly people. It is true that the great majority of them belong, like himself, to the Greek Church—though scarcely to the same section of it; it is true that a considerable proportion are allied to the Russians as a branch of the same great Slavonic race;—but they are well aware that they enjoy under the Ottoman dominion a degree of

substantial freedom and toleration which they could scarcely hope to retain under the iron sceptre of the Emperor. Their municipal privileges are respected; their religion is not interfered with; their individual liberty is little curtailed;—in all respects their condition is immeasurably superior to that of the mass of the Russian peasantry. Then they have their own dreams of the future, their own hopes of greatness, their own plans of a powerful nationality;—and they know that subjugation by Russia would be for ever fatal to all these bright and sanguine projects. They want nothing that Russia can bestow; and they have everything to fear from her supremacy.

*Fourthly.* To a peaceful and commercial nation war in any quarter of the world can scarcely fail to be a nuisance and a loss;—but it would be scarcely possible to conceive a war—in Europe at least—from which England would suffer as little inconvenience and derangement, as from one against Russia, on a Turkish question, and in alliance with France. We had occasion a few weeks ago to contrast the prohibitive Russian with the liberal Turkish tariff, and to show how rapid had been the increase of our trade with the latter, and how signal the falling off of our trade with the former country. Our exports to Turkey have increased in the last ten years from 1,500,000*l.* to 3,500,000*l.*; while those to Russia have diminished in the same period from 1,600,000*l.* to 1,370,000*l.* Further,—the war would be carried on at a distance from our own shores; and it would employ only our navy, which, when once manned, might almost as well be occupied as idle. Again, it would be a war entered into in alliance and cordial co-operation with France; it would cement our friendship with that Power, which, after all, and in spite of temporary difficulties and occasional coolness, ought, in the interests of civilisation, to be our truest and most permanent ally;—in the course of a struggle in which the two nations fought sincerely and honestly side by side, mutual prejudices, jealousies, and mistrust would be worn away: we should do justice to her gallantry, and she would learn to recognise our integrity and disinterestedness; and we should have prepared the way for future co-operation in other and even holier causes. For, whatever may be our opinion of the actual form of government in France—however we may regret that it should be so little in accordance with what, according to our insular notions of freedom, befits an enlightened and emancipated country—still we can look at the nation through whatever disguises of constitution or administration she may temporarily assume; and it is impossible not to perceive that on the sincere and enduring union of England and France hang all the best hopes for European liberty and progress. We should, therefore, be disposed to hail the impending rupture as almost a blessing if it should prove a *vinculum* between the two great nations of the West,—which, united, are invincible and beneficent—and whose separation or hostility must ever be fraught with desolation and peril to the dearest interests of humanity. Finally, a war between the colossal despot of the East (aided, possibly, by his semi-vassal of the House of Hapsburg) and the two advanced and enlightened people of the West, armed in defence of an injured and faithful ally, cannot but be of hopeful omen to the trampled liberties and the crushed civilisation of Italy, Hungary, and Germany. If Austria takes part with Russia, she is doomed: the flames of insurrection would burst out simultaneously in every quarter of her ill-organised and oppressed dominions; Italy is always on the eve of a revolt; thousands of Magyars and Poles are awaiting on the frontiers of Turkey the first signal-gun of a war out of which they are prepared to carve their own way to retribution and to freedom; and, a contest once begun between the despotic spirit of the East and the progressive spirit of the West, the issue could be neither doubtful, insignificant, nor noxious—however greatly to be deprecated were the scenes which must be encountered before that final issue be achieved.

In conclusion. The honour and reputation of England is pledged, that on her part at least there shall be no step backward. She owes this to Turkey, which has acted by her advice—to France, which relies upon her steadiness and fidelity—to herself, for she has much at stake upon the issue of the crisis. She is now fairly face to face with a powerful antagonist, in a quarrel not of her own seeking. She has sent her fleet to the Dardanelles on a special mission, and she cannot recal it till that mission is accomplished. If she now recedes before Russia, her prestige both in Europe and Asia will be shaken to its foundation. Whatever it may cost, she must now make good her ground. It is well known that the Emperor of Russia has been emboldened to his aggressive course of action by three deliberate calculations:—that England could not act cordially with France under her present Government in any cause whatever; that she would not be able effectively to man her navy; and that the Peace-at-any-price and the Economy-at-any-cost School were powerful enough to prevent her engaging in a war for any European purpose. How far the language of our Press and of the party alluded to in Parliament may have justified him in these calculations, we will not here discuss. But it is the more important that we should show him now, by our words, by our attitude, by our resolute behaviour, by our ready acceptance of all risks, that he has mistaken our position, misconceived our temper, underestimated our strength, and presumed far too much on our for-



bearance; and that no voice will be raised to oppose, and no subsidies refused to support, our Government in the management of a struggle at once righteous in its origin, important in its objects, indubitable in its issue, and necessary to the vindication of our honour and the security of our position.

### RUSSIA'S PAST AND TURKEY'S FUTURE. THE THREE SOLUTIONS.

WHATEVER may be the immediate issue of the present crisis in the East—whether the contending parties come at once to blows, or whether, after maintaining a hostile attitude for a respectable length of time, after exchanging reciprocal growls and some trifling mutual concessions, they retire into their respective boundaries—it is evident to all that the real object in dispute will only be postponed, not settled:—the snake will be scotched only, not killed. As long as matters remain on their present footing—as long as there is the same ambition on the one side, and the same weakness on the other—the danger which will have been averted for the moment will revive on every critical occasion. In order, therefore, satisfactorily to solve the present, we must look a little into the future; in order effectively to deal with the actual symptoms, we must ascertain precisely the root and the nature of the menacing disorder. It does not consist either with the dignity, the safety, or the peace of a great nation like England to be satisfied with a *hand-to-mouth* policy,—a diplomacy of expedients, delays, temporary palliatives, and delusive anodynes. We must look the danger and the necessity fairly in the face; see clearly the purpose which we have in view; examine deeply the best means of attaining that purpose; and then pursue that purpose and adopt those means resolutely, pertinaciously, in spite of all distractions, in defiance of every obstacle, in contempt of any cost. We have to deal with a rival and antagonist whose main strength consists in her consistent aims and her dogged perseverance—in never varying her object, never losing sight of it, never overlooking or neglecting a favourable opportunity for making a step towards it;—and we shall contend with her at a grievous disadvantage if our policy is vacillating, slumberous, or fitful,—if we awake to our danger only at the moment of attack, and retire to repose and security as soon as we have beaten off the foe.

There is something really grand and imposing in the steady march of Russian dominion since Peter the Great first consolidated his Empire into a substantive State. On his accession in 1689, its western boundary was in longitude 30 deg., and its southern in latitude 42 deg.: these have now been pushed to longitude 18 deg. and latitude 39 deg. respectively. Russia had then no access to any European sea; her only ports were Archangel in the Frozen Ocean, and Astrakhan on the Caspian: she has now access both to the Baltic and the Euxine.

Her population (mainly arising from increase of territory) has augmented thus:—

At the accession of Peter the Great in 1689 it was ...	15,000,000
At the accession of Catherine II. in ..	1762 it was ... 25,000,000
At the accession of Paul in.....	1796 it was ... 36,000,000
At the accession of Nicholas in .....	1825 it was ... 58,000,000

By the treaty of Neustadt in 1721, and by a subsequent treaty in 1809, she acquired *more than half the Kingdom of Sweden* and the command of the Gulf of Finland, from which before she was excluded. By the three partitions of Poland in 1772, 1793, and 1795, and by the arrangements of 1815, she acquired territory *nearly equal in extent to the whole Austrian Empire*.

By various wars and treaties with Turkey, in 1774, 1783, and 1812, she robbed her of territories *equal in extent to all that remains of her European dominions*, and acquired the command of the Black Sea.

Between 1800 and 1814, she acquired from Persia districts at least *as large as the whole of England*, and from Tartary a territory which ranges over 30 degrees of longitude.

During this period of 150 years, she has *advanced her frontier* 500 miles towards Constantinople, 630 miles towards Stockholm, 700 miles towards Berlin and Vienna, and 1,000 miles towards Teheran, Cabool, and Calcutta.

One only acquisition she has not yet made, though steadily pushing towards it, earnestly desiring it, and feeling it to be essential to the completion of her vast designs and the satisfaction of her natural and consistent ambition—the possession, namely, of Constantinople and Roumelia,—which would give her the most admirable harbours and the command of the Levant, and would enable her to overlap, surround, menace, and embarrass all the rest of Europe. Did she possess this, the geography of all the other great States—England, France, Spain, Sweden, Austria, and Prussia—might be thus simply defined: “bounded by the sea on one side and by Russia on the other.”

We have said that the desire on her part to possess Turkey in Europe, and its magnificent capital and unrivalled harbours, is a most natural one. Any one may see why it is so. For so vast an Empire to possess only one seaport, and that in a situation where she is blockaded by ice half the year and can be locked in by England the other half, is no doubt mortifying and irritating enough. It is certain that she will make every effort to escape from it. She will always be itching for Constantinople—always

striving for it—always creeping towards it. Her desire for it will be a perpetual source of danger to the peace of Europe and the equilibrium of power, unless it can be placed utterly and hopelessly beyond her reach—unless some arrangement can be entered into and made permanent and to a great extent self-sustaining, by which it may cease to become an object of rational desire, because ceasing to be one of possible attainment. If Russia was once convinced that she never could, and never would be allowed, to gain possession of European Turkey, at any time and under any circumstances, she would probably cease to struggle for it. It is the supposed ease of the acquisition—the conviction that sooner or later it will be hers—the belief that Turkey unaided is too weak to defend herself, and that France and England will not always unite in defending her, or may some day or other be in a position in which they cannot defend her effectually,—that causes the acquisition of Constantinople to occupy the fixed and paramount place which it unquestionably does occupy in the Russian policy. What we have to consider, then, is how the Ottoman Porte can be permanently preserved and enabled to maintain itself; or rather how European Turkey can be most effectually, obviously, and indisputably, and *for ever*, placed wholly out of the reach of Russia.

There are three several ways of attempting this; and it behoves all the States which are interested in this question, and Great Britain most especially, to adopt one of them decisively and without delay, and to pursue it, when adopted, unwaveringly and perseveringly. In the *first* place, we may resolve to maintain the Ottoman Power in Europe as it now stands. This is not so hopelessly a scheme as is generally imagined by those who, knowing nothing specially or personally of the matter, have been accustomed to hear Turkey spoken of as the symbol of decrepitude—as, in the language of Burke, “a barbarous anarchic despotism, where the finest countries in the most genial climates in the world are wasted by peace more than any others have been worried by war; where arts are unknown, where manufactures languish, where science is extinguished, where agriculture decays, where the human race itself melts away and perishes under the eye of the observer.” This is far less true now than it was when Burke wrote it. There are elements of strength in Turkey as there are elements of weakness in Russia, which have never been properly appreciated or taken advantage of. The Ottomans themselves are not degenerate;—they are pretty much what they were two centuries ago; indolent, like all Orientals, but capable of great exertions and great sacrifices when roused into action by adequate stimulants; proud of their race, devoted in their loyalty, fanatical in their religion, warlike in their tastes, high-minded and honourable (many of them at least) in their notions. Under a good government they would make fine materials; under a resolute and aggressive government they would make formidable warriors. The countries they rule over are splendid, and of vast resources, and many of them inhabited by a race of greater activity and more perpetual energy than the Mussulmans, and needing nothing but a steady, just, vigorous administration to develop their gifts and consolidate their powers. Now, for many years back, great efforts have been made by the more enlightened of the Turkish statesmen to reform and improve their administrative system. English and French engineers have been summoned to Constantinople to direct public works and instruct native artificers. European officers have been introduced into their army and navy, and have vastly improved both their artillery department and their vessels of war. The actual commanding Turkish Admiral is, we are informed by one who knows him personally, an English naval officer. It would not be difficult for the other principal States of Europe, if they decide finally on the maintenance of the Turkish Government, to insist, as the condition of their guarantee, on the adoption of such steps under their superintendence as should, in the course of a few years, place Turkey in a position to maintain and to defend herself. We might stipulate for the establishment of an adequate permanent army to be kept in a state of real efficiency, which should be ascertained by our inspection; we might stipulate for the maintenance of fortified posts and sufficient garrisons along the passes of the Balkan, for the erection of such really powerful batteries at the entrance of the Bosphorus as no Russian fleet would dare to encounter; we might stipulate, finally, for such improvements in administration and finance, under our advice and aid, as would ere long entirely change the whole aspect of affairs in that mismanaged country. Were this plan cordially adopted and systematically carried out, under the encouragement and surveillance of England and France; were the Ottoman Porte clearly made to comprehend that the *condition* of our alliance and protection was the immediate commencement and steady carrying out of such ameliorations in the civil and military system as were calculated to render her in time independent of any external aid,—we entertain little doubt that before many years had elapsed Turkey would again have become a real and substantive power instead of a helpless phantom, able to do nothing for herself, but dependant entirely on her allies; not indeed that she would be able, single-handed and alone, to stand against the colossal power of Russia—(that, probably, is what no State save England, France, and America could do)—but that, with a compact friendship with



Persia, and such moderate aid in case of necessity as England and France might willingly and without inconvenience afford to a faithful ally, she would be able to present such a manly and formidable front, that Russia could no more hope to absorb her than to annihilate Prussia or to swallow Austria. This course of proceeding would be a practicable, an intelligible, and, we believe, a successful line of policy, if at once initiated, and consistently, resolutely, and conscientiously pursued.

Or, *secondly*,—looking at the elements of which Turkey in Europe is composed, observing that its population contains probably not more than 3,000,000 Mussulmen to 11,000,000 Christians, and that of the former not more than 700,000 are pure Osmanlis; seeing, too, how completely divided into natural provinces the Empire is—Bosnia, Servia, Albania, Bulgaria, Roumelia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, being even more distinct and separate than Castile and Arragon, or England and Wales used to be; and knowing also what a loose hand the Porte has long kept over many of these dependencies, and how largely the municipal element of self-government is developed in nearly all of them,—we cannot but feel that another and perhaps even more hopeful solution of the problem is suggested to us. Moldavia and Wallachia are already governed by Hospodars, under joint Russian and Turkish protection, and are merely tributary to the Porte; Servia has a Prince of her own, is nearly independent, and content and peaceable in being so:—why not adopt a similar system with the rest; erect a federal State, composed of five or seven independent principalities—five, if the Danube be taken as their northern boundary—seven, if we make the Pruth the boundary, and include the Hospodarships;—leave them free to develop each their own resources, and to follow their own peculiar phase of civilisation—Greek, Slavonic, or mixed, as it might be; but unite them in a bond which would render them a powerful and probably impassible barrier against Muscovite encroachments, with liberties worth maintaining and strength adequate to maintain them. This is no idle dream—no paper project suggested by a glance at the map: those who know those provinces know how much energy lies hid among their people—how much advance many of them have of late made—what a resolute and warlike spirit of independence prevails among some of the Slavonian tribes—what restless activity and ingenious talent and commercial cupidity characterises the Greek population;—they know also how little disposition the inhabitants of these districts have to be absorbed by Russia, and amalgamated and lost in her vast dominions—how much they prefer the rule of the Sultan to the “protection” of the Czar—and how stubbornly they would fight for their freedom if it were once conferred upon them. Already ideas of some such future are spreading and prevalent among them; already the country is overspread with a net-work of *Hetairas* or secret societies, to an extent that few are aware of; already do they feel strong sympathies, even if they have not close connection, with the struggles of the Italian and Hungarian patriots; already is the old jealousy and separation between the Greek and the Slavonian element fast melting away, and opening the way towards a fusion of the two into one harmonious nationality. Indeed, the knowledge of this fact is supposed to be one of the reasons which make Nicholas so anxious to press on his designs at the present moment: he is aware that every year weakens his hold over the Christian population of the Turkish provinces; and he is therefore naturally and proportionately anxious to be formally constituted their official “Protector” without delay. Here, again, in preparing the way for a federation of independent provinces which, united, will form a powerful State, we have another feasible and beneficent solution of the Eastern question, which needs only to be adopted, avowed, kept in view, and *worked at*, in order to be crowned with ultimate and certain success.

*Thirdly*, and lastly, we have the option of establishing—not suddenly nor at this moment, but of preparing for—a Greek Kingdom;—not the miserable principality, with its miserable Prince, which we now call such, but one on a great scale, which shall embrace the whole of Turkey in Europe, the main part of whose population are already bound together, partly by a common origin, partly by a common religion. It is true that our petty experiment has not succeeded. The Kingdom of Greece which we established in 1832 has turned out a wretched, disastrous, and disgraceful failure. But what it would have been under different auspices; what it would have been if, instead of an imbecile Bavarian boy, we had placed at its head a STATESMAN of princely birth and powerful connections; what it would have been if the intrigues of Capodistrias had not prevented Leopold from accepting the proffered crown,—we cannot possibly pronounce. Thus much at least we know—that in that country are materials which, in proper hands, could certainly be elaborated into something good and great; a territory abounding in admirable harbours and unrivalled facilities for commerce, and inhabited by a people of native and ineradicable commercial propensities, as marked as those of Holland or our own; a population dreadfully demoralised, no doubt, but wonderfully active, shrewd, and persevering,—needing only a strong hand and an iron will to curb their lawless habits and control and guide their restless and wayward energies into a regular and profitable channel. With the Greeks everything will depend upon the Government; the ma-

terials are fine, rich, and teeming, though untutored and untamed;—with a Leopold, the success of the Kingdom of Greece would have been probable—with a Napoleon, a Cromwell, or a Clive, it would have been certain, signal, and magnificent. Erect a Grecian Monarchy with the Danube, the Adriatic, the Egean, and the Bosphorus as its boundaries, give it Constantinople for its capitol, place at its head *the right man*, protect its existence under the guarantee of the Western Powers for ten years,—and our statesmen need give themselves no further anxiety about what now so troubles and perplexes them:—“the Eastern Question” would be solved for ever.

Now, any one of these three lines of policy, we believe, will afford us a way out of our difficulties—an escape from them not merely for the moment, but for ever. But—if we are not to be baffled, defeated, and disgraced sooner or later—one of the three we must adopt at once, finally, and irrevocably,—and work for it as occasion serves, and as the time and the circumstance suggest. The first is the easiest, the most temporising, the least daring, and that which involves the least change—and is, therefore, the most likely to be adopted. But, looking to an extended future, we may doubt whether that arrangement would permanently be the most self-sustaining. The country in dispute is mainly inhabited by Greeks. The great city, so much coveted, was the former seat of a Greek Empire. There is no vitality so indestructible as that of race. There is no principle so tenacious as that of NATIONALITY. You may, by a wise system resolutely pursued, sustain Turkey permanently against Russia, *but you would have to sustain her*, or at least aid her to sustain herself. A Greek Empire once established, and endowed with Constantinople as its dowry and its diadem, would yield it only with its last breath of life;—and might become in time one of the “Great Powers” of Europe—the effective and natural and much needed balance to Russian encroachments towards the West and Russian influence in the Levant. Whatever we decide upon, however, let us adhere to and follow resolutely out:—let us not be content with merely *tiding over* the present menacing crisis, leaving it to recur upon us in a more formidable shape and at a more inconvenient time.

#### THE DISPUTE NOT DECIDED.

SINCE last Saturday nothing positive has occurred to throw any light on the probable issue of the dispute in the East. Negotiations continue, and probably new propositions, with a view to accommodate matters, have been made, but no results have yet been achieved. The occupation of the Principalities has not been declared a *casus belli*. Count Nesselrode has published another circular, which we give elsewhere *in extenso*, and certainly it is one of the most remarkable documents that diplomacy has ever given birth to. From beginning to end it is a continual insult to the common sense of the people of Europe, to whom the Count, by having it published, appeals. He assumes them to be all ignorant, gullible fools, in whose presence he may assert anything, and be sure to have it believed on his authority. It is an impudent denial of facts known to all Europe, and an impudent attempt to gloze over an ambition that has not a single reasonable cause to justify the wrong it is doing. Such Eastern diplomacy, worthy of an astute and unscrupulous Hindoo, will make the people of Europe sensible of the moral degradation which has already fallen on the rulers of Russia, and make them dread that a similar degradation will become their fate should they ever bow before the Autocrat's power. It has long been said that all the official classes in Russia care nothing for the truth, and this document is a decisive proof that Count Nesselrode and his master utterly despise and laugh at it. In the absence of any fact there is an abundance of rumours. Austria, it has been stated, for example, is prepared to occupy Bosnia, and aid Russia in dismembering Turkey; but such monstrous proceedings, so fatal to the only principles on which the existence of the Empire of Austria is lingeringly preserved, are not to be believed on any authority short of the distinct avowal by word or deed of the Austrian Government. On the contrary, because it is the obvious interest of Austria to preserve the peace, it is believed that she is using her good offices for this purpose; and in the highest quarters, accordingly, strong hopes are entertained that the Russians will be negotiated out of the Principalities without employing the sword. In the meantime, however, our trade is suffering suspension, and already a considerable injury has been inflicted on us by a dispute that seems as unworthy of the present age as any dispute (which is saying a great deal) that ever agitated nations.

#### MERCANTILE MARINE.

ONE of the papers last arrived from America stated that a great want of seamen was experienced in the States as well as in England. Ships were taking any persons they could get, particularly for stewards and cooks. It may be inferred, therefore, that in this the golden age for labourers the seamen are as much in demand as any other class. From whatever cause it may have arisen, throughout that portion of society which comes into contact with England, and shares the influence of our Free Trade, the services of all kinds of industrious men are in requisition. The



work of our great mechanical giants is so untiring, such prodigious quantities of goods are made, produced, and exchanged, that the amount of carriage is quite enormous. The railway loads the ship by the goods it brings from far-off interiors; and the ship from the other side of the ocean brings piles of packages which the rail transports into the interior. On all sides there is competition, not merely competition in buying and selling bread and clothing, but competition for services; and the invention of machinery, which some thoughtless persons have characterised as the ruin of labour, is making for it a paradise of the world.

For ages almost English seamen have served in American ships. It seems indeed natural that seamen, whose employment is everywhere similar, and who in pursuit of their avocations move from place to place, and become to some extent familiar with foreign countries, should be one of the great means of equalising wages between them. They are universal carriers, and equally ready to carry for all. Speaking the same language as the Americans, having similar manners, there is no impediment whatever, and there has never been any natural impediment to our seamen serving in American ships. There is no means of preventing this, and if there were it would not be desirable to use them. On that ground the Americans are quite on an equal footing with us. They can have the services of Englishmen for seamen as well as our own shipowners. Of no other mercantile marine can we have the least apprehensions. With the American ships our ships are in continual and close competition, and hitherto the result has not been in our favour. In this race it is not the business of our Legislature to weight our shipping interest with fiscal or State burdens unless it be intended to injure the shipping. To impose on it the necessity of having three-fourths of a limited supply of seamen native Englishmen, while the Americans can take as many or as few as they please, is to throw a great burden on our shipping, and justice requires that the law imposing it should be repealed. The Ministers propose to do this by the Mercantile Marine Bill, which repeals the enactment requiring three-fourths of a vessel's crew to be English; and they were opposed on Tuesday night by all the prejudices which year after year, for many years past, have been arrayed against every measure of legislation for removing old fetters from any and every kind of industry. Ministers were, however, successful, and carried the improvement in committee by 142 to 36 votes.

They were opposed by some of their own friends. Captain Scobell, the liberal member for Bath, moved the omission of the clause which repealed the old restriction, and he was supported by Mr Williams and other veteran reformers—who thought that freedom could be carried too far—as well as by certain Tories. The arguments adduced in favour of the old plan were of the old sort. "We wanted our seamen for our own service, and we shall drive them away by employing cheaper foreign seamen, who, when a time of danger comes, will not be ready to support the national cause, and the public safety will be endangered." It was answered that at present the number of foreign seamen permitted by the law was not employed, and that more foreign seamen would not be employed in consequence of the change. Because the law does not deprive men of the liberty of doing certain things, it does not follow that the things will be done. Tyrants may, but representative legislators must not, set out from the principle that men will use liberty improperly; while they should always recollect that liberty—the gift of God to man—is always of itself a blessing.

An unfounded prejudice may exist against a particular shipowner;—is he to be ruined by a law which prohibits him from seeking assistance beyond the bounds of the prejudice? To prohibit him from hiring or buying the service of as many foreign seamen as he pleases, is a branch of the same system which prohibited him from buying and importing as much foreign corn as he pleased, lest that should displace native labour and be an injury to the native producer.

It is supposed that if foreigners man our merchant vessels, the country will lose its defenders; so to secure the services of native seamen in our men-of-war, only a very limited number of foreigners may serve in a merchant ship. Is not this a remnant of the old system of impressment? Men feared that the country might be endangered, and so they exposed to cruel hardships those who could best defend it. Instead of conferring honour and large rewards on seamen, they were treated worse than slaves and felons in order to secure their services. The system drove men abroad who were wanted at home. The same kind of alarm which sanctioned that deviation from rectitude now justifies the alarmists in interfering with the employers of seamen. They have a right to employ whom they like, and the Legislature might as well prohibit the employment of foreign valets or cooks by the aristocracy as foreign seamen by the shipowners. We have the greatest respect for the motives of the Liberals who voted against the shipmaster hiring or buying as much foreign labour as he desires; but it seems totally at variance with their former struggles to procure for him permission to buy as much foreign-grown corn as he pleases. Only an imperfect conception of Free Trade would confine it to the products of labour, and exclude services and labour itself from the rule. Man would then be at liberty to deal with the material objects he produces, but would not himself be free. One

example from such circumstances becomes pernicious, and instead of following us in the career of Free Trade, other nations draw back affrighted from restrictions on personal liberty.

We preserve by law our coasting trade for our own people. At present it is maintained more from revenue than commercial considerations, or considerations of national defence. The advantages, however, of carrying on a coasting trade are so exclusively on the side of the natives, that it must, as the rule, always fall into their hands if they have any shipping. It will be the first trade they will engage in—the last they will be supplanted in. There are some things which it is utterly superfluous for the Legislature to prohibit, and amongst them are suicide and foreigners engaging in the coasting trade of a thoroughly maritime nation. Our practice, however, has a pernicious effect; and because by law we continue to prohibit an American from carrying goods from London to Hull, through the dangerous Swin which native pilots have a difficulty in navigating, the Americans prohibit us from carrying goods from New York to California, where the passage is wholly on the open sea, every part of which is as well known to us as the Americans. Such restrictions answer no good purposes, and they are mischievous by their effects on other nations.

Another question mooted on Tuesday, which is occasioning some discussion, on account of some seamen having left their ship at St Lucie and entered on board a Queen's ship, is the seaman's right of so entering and demanding his wages. Hitherto the law has been that when a seaman left a merchant ship for a Queen's vessel, the captain or owner was obliged to pay him up the proportionate amount of his wages to the time of his entry; and the practice was, if any such men voluntarily offered to enter, to receive them, if they were at all worth having, and enforce the law. The practice has been much objected to. It has been said that the Royal ships, as a portion of the State bound to see justice done between its subjects, should rather enforce on the seamen the obligation to remain in the merchant service, and that the Queen's ship should on no account distress the merchant ship by even accepting the services of her seamen; and the law has been complained of as encouraging desertion. As a remnant of the older and far worse practice by which captains of Royal ships took away the seamen from merchant vessels, and at the same time compelled the owner to pay the men their wages, the subject is a very sore one. People do not suddenly forget injuries and insults; and the arrogant and the sometimes wanton manner in which some navy captains were wont to exercise the unlimited power placed in their hands, whoever might be subject to it, is still remembered, and often makes the interference of men-of-war with merchant vessels a source of alarm and injustice. We must, however, consider the naval officers as at present like all other public officers, very much under the public eye, responsible to public opinion, and not more likely than other servants of the public to violate their duties; and under that aspect it is probably not desirable so to change the law and the practice as to make naval officers merely the instruments of enforcing the obedience of the merchant seamen to the merchant owner or captain, taking from them the power to receive volunteer seamen, and require the merchant captain to pay the wages. The subject is of great interest, and must be taken up on broad grounds.

The present bill so far alters the law that it requires the wages, whether paid in money or by bill, to be paid to the officer in command of Her Majesty's ship which enters the men, and opens a kind of debtor and creditor account between the merchant, the seamen, and the nation represented by the officer in command, and includes any damage the merchant may sustain by losing his men. That may be an improvement on the old practice, as it takes away from the seamen one motive for desertion, that of immediately procuring his wages, which he might afterwards desert from the man-of-war to spend; but we do not much like the State becoming, through naval captains, the adjuster of money accounts between merchants and seamen. As the rule, seamen enter for the voyage out and home. Between them and the owner there is a regular contract which ought to be fulfilled. So far as the State interferes at all, it should enforce the fulfilment of the contract—not encourage nor permit either party to violate it.

But it sometimes happens that the merchant captain is, in his own way, a brutal, petty tyrant, who can, and does, make the lives of his crew a daily misery; and the power of leaving such a man and taking refuge on board a Royal ship is, when abroad, often the only feasible means of escaping from his tyranny, or keeping it in check. We sometimes, though not frequently of late, hear of mutinies on board ship, and of the crews killing their captain and turning pirates; and sometimes this was occasioned by such tyranny, and the men being without redress and without hope of relief till they had completed the period for which they had signed articles. We cannot conclude, therefore, that it would, on the whole, be wise to take away from the seaman the power of breaking his contract by entering Her Majesty's service and claiming his wages. It sometimes shields him from gross oppression. The sailor has no love for the strict discipline of a man-of-war—for the total abnegation of self and the total deprivation of liberty which is the basis of that discipline; and he will not, as



the rule, enter the Queen's ship from the merchant's ship, unless he be badly treated. When seamen do enter, there is reason to presume that they have not been justly dealt with; and, though to enter may be the breaking of a contract, we would still permit it, as a check on the possible avarice of shipowners, and the possible tyranny of ship captains.

It remains to be considered whether these contracts between shipowners and seamen should be very rigidly drawn. They are more usually made in the interest of the owners than in that of the men. They are intended to secure the services of those who might leave the merchant's ship in difficulties in a foreign port, and we apprehend some of their provisions are more often dictated by such an apprehension than by a love of justice. An iron artificial rule extending over a long period is irksome, and both the shipowners and seamen would find advantage in making the contracts terminable after some period of notice, such as is the case in almost all contracts. It is the being fixed down to a point without escape which excites discontent, and thus the well-meant anxiety to secure useful services on the part of the owner may defeat itself. With contracts terminable on notice in a certain number of days after arrival at a foreign port, and otherwise drawn up fairly and justly, it should be the business of the officer of State, whenever called upon to interfere, simply to enforce the contract. Now, the captain of Her Majesty's ships, being generally in want of hands, are more ready to encourage the breaking of contracts than willing to enforce them. The first step towards remedying the evils the shipowners complain of under this head must be taken by themselves. They must make their contracts with the seamen thoroughly equitable, and as easily voided as other contracts for service whenever it is the interest of either party to void them. No good is ever got by tying men down to compacts which they have come to conceive to be unjust, and perpetually desire to break. The best security for the performance of efficient services is the possibility of withholding them. The fact we set out by stating should now be the pole-star for guiding our conduct towards the seamen. Their services are in demand, and are likely to be in demand; they are required in America as well as here; and their services can only be secured, whether for the merchants' or Queen's ships, by treating them fairly and justly.

#### THE ISLE OF MAN.

It is hardly credible that at this period of our history, after Scotland has been united to England for a century and a half, and Ireland has been united with it for more than half a century, and all are placed under one code of laws so far as the commerce of the Empire is concerned, that there should exist, nearly midway between these three principal parts, an island about thirty miles long and twelve broad, with a Legislature and separate Government of its own, with peculiar taxes imposed by its own Legislature, and with a system of commercial and revenue laws totally distinct from those of the rest of the Empire. Yet so it is; and the Isle of Man, or Mona, which seems still to cherish its privileges as if they were inherited from the Druids, is that singularly endowed place. There of course, as elsewhere, a number of persons either have, or fancy they have—and belief is very often as potent in things imagined as in things seen—a great interest in not allowing this little spot to be incorporated with the great Empire, and they resist an attempt to approximate it only to unity. At present a bill is going through Parliament to consolidate all the laws concerning the Customs into one Act; and it was thought advisable, still reserving most of the peculiar privileges of the island, to include the regulations concerning Mona in the Act. To such a proposition as a desecration of dignity, the Tinwald Court, the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the House of Keys, all object that it will interfere with the separate privileges enjoyed by the island. They all stand out for exclusion—they will not share in the moral unity and the moral grandeur of a great whole, but struggle for some separate and exclusive privileges, because the island is geographically separate from all the three great parts of the Empire. Seas, rivers, and mountains make no separation of the interests of the human family. America responds to every movement of England, and England shares in the growth and the greatness of America, but Mona stands apart and cherishes its isolated dignity.

Curious, too, are the privileges. To prevent the island, in which the duties are low, from being a nest of smugglers, the principle is adopted of limiting the quantities of all things imported. To carry out that limitation, nobody can deal in the restricted articles now imported except licensed by the Governor. The consequence necessarily is to circumscribe the trade of the island, retard its prosperity, and to keep the sale of the limited quantities in the hands of the privileged few. Of brandy 20,000 gallons might be imported, and of rum 70,000 gallons. Of these limited quantities, under the licensing system 4,458 gallons less of the former, and 13,988 gallons less of the latter, were imported than the law permits—a pretty clear proof that the trade of the island does not thrive under this licensing and restrictive system.

In return for giving up their privileges the Manxmen get rid of the licensing system, at which they are all pleased. Hencefor-

ward they will be able to import as much as they like, though in some cases at enhanced duties. They like the free importation, but they do not like the price demanded for it. After a good deal of writing backwards and forwards, the Treasury have settled the terms on which the free importation is to take place. They are these:—Brandy, on which a duty was levied of 4s 6d, will henceforth pay 6s. Geneva, on which the duty was 2s 6d, 6s. All foreign spirits will pay 6s. On rum the increase of duty will be from 1s 6d to 3s 8d, or an increase of 2s 2d; and on manufactured tobacco and cigars the increase will be 1s 6d. "Against these increases must be placed," says the Treasury circular, "the entire abolition of the licensing system, and the consequent restrictions on trade. The admission of British spirits, now prohibited, at a duty of 3s 4d the gallon. A reduction of the duty on refined sugar from 9s to 6s the cwt; and a removal of the existing restrictions to the use of British refined duty-paid sugar under drawback. A reduction of the duty on tea from 1s to 6d the pound. The entire repeal of the duties on timber. A full participation in all the privileges and advantages enjoyed by the trade of the United Kingdom; and the exclusive appropriation to local purposes in the Island of any surplus revenue which it shall appear, on computation, as likely to be derived from the fiscal changes now proposed."

With all these changes the Isle of Man will remain an exceptional part of the Empire, but one Act of Parliament will include the exceptions as well as all the rules of the Customs. By-and-by, when the Manxmen have ascertained that annihilation does not ensue from the changes now proposed, they will be willing to come into the general system, and pay the same duties and be under the same regulations as the rest of the Empire.

#### CONNECTION BETWEEN NATIONS.—LEGISLATION.

We have lately had to record a sudden and considerable rise in the price of wheat. It is less our intention, however, in the present article to consider the change as it affects the prospects of the corn trade, or the corn merchant, than as it affects consumers and producers in different countries, and exhibits in a striking degree some of the more general consequences of extending trade, and particularly of permitting it to be free. We shall only briefly refer to the cause of the rise and some of its immediate effects.

For some time an apprehension of a deficient harvest has prevailed; the stocks of corn are getting short, consumption is unabated, or rather it is continually increasing, and a rise in the price of corn has been expected. Extended consumption has not been confined to England. The people generally of the Continent have been peaceable and prosperous, and there as well as here have been able to command more food than usual. The future supply for Germany, France, and England, depends wholly on the coming crop, and that is likely to be deficient. Large quantities of corn are indeed on the way from the Mediterranean and Black Sea, and the expectation of their arrival has for some time kept our market down. Lately, however, a small demand has arisen for Germany and for France, as if the stocks there were extremely short, and the harvest prospects very threatening. In a balancing state of the markets—everybody expecting a rise, and no rise of consequence taking place—the French Government has suddenly thrown its weight into the scale, and appeared in our market and in the markets of Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c., as a purchaser. That the great purchases which have been made to the extent of 200,000 qrs have been made on French account there is no doubt whatever, and we have no doubt that they have been made on account of the French Government. Remembering that the Revolution of 1848 grew out of the hunger of 1847—that the convulsion of 1830 had for its proximate cause the dearths of 1829, caused by the bad season of 1828—that even the first Revolution was preceded by a famine—and that had bread been plentiful blood would scarcely have flowed,—and aware that the chief reliance of the French is on agriculture, while the crops this year threaten to be a total failure,—the Government of Louis Napoleon has sent hither to make large purchases of food. Whether it be moving in the matter or not, the purchases are made on French account; and, as the plenty of France for two or three years has contributed to the cheapness of food here, a threatened scarcity there is already operating to raise the price here. The chief immediate cause of the sudden rise is the appearance of the French in our markets as great purchasers of corn.

This is a very curious and even wonderful consequence of Free Trade. The French in the day of their apprehended need come hither to buy food, which we possess only in consequence of our trade. They purchase of our merchants cargoes which were intended for our own supply. They compete with us, but as we are richer, and in general better able to buy than they are, we shall in that race, though put to our metal, come off winners. As long as we are able to export some of what we buy, prices here will be lower than in the country to which we export. The corn only goes to Havre or Dunkirk, instead of coming to London or Gloucester, because it fetches a greater price at the former places. According to the last return we have seen of the averages of the Northern section of France, dated May 31st, the price which de-



termines the duty was then 17f 63c the hectolitre, at which price the import duty is 6f 25c in French ships, and 7f 50c in foreign ships; and though the price has since risen, and at Paris has reached the price at which importation is permitted at a nominal duty; it has not yet, we believe, throughout the section reached that price, and till then it will be subject to a duty varying between 6f 25c and 25c. If the Government should, as is possible, suspend all the duties, we shall find our 1s duty a disadvantage in the competition. In fact, now that a competition exists, that duty will tell seriously against us, even if the French should not abolish the 25 centimes duty, and still more if they should. The competition then which is now setting in, though leaving us nothing to fear, will make our 1s duty a great inconvenience, and impede a great deal of trade.

The rise of price here which ensues from the purchases of the French affects the humblest man or woman in the metropolis. It affects all manufacturers and workmen; it affects wages and profits, and has an undeniable and great influence over the welfare of the whole people. Here then is a proof, clear, decided, and certain, that the welfare of the French and our welfare are closely, intimately, and inseparably bound up together. Formerly the great business of English statesmen was to scheme how "France and Frenchmen might be kept in awe;" now, if they have any peculiar business with the French, it is how they may be fed, may have plenty of corn, and be enabled to spare us some instead of coming hither for a supply, and may be peaceably and profitably employed in cultivating the ground, in making silks and Paris-ware instead of getting up revolutions. Under this aspect—closely united as the countries now are—we have nearly as great an interest in their welfare as in that of the Irish, and are almost equally concerned that the land be properly and justly appropriated as the basis of all social arrangements, and property be fully and honourably respected in both countries. Hence the law of succession, which forcibly divides the soil in France, parcels it out into numerous petty pieces, and keeps the bulk of the people dependent on agriculture for subsistence, contravening the course of improvement, and retaining habits inimical to our welfare and their own, is of personal interest to us. This union of interests—which has been strengthened, though not created, by Free Trade—first bringing French flour in large quantities into our market, cheapening for us all the necessaries of life, and now bringing the French into our market to purchase grain, raising the price on us, sets in a striking light the mutual dependence of the industrious people on the other side of the Channel and on this side, for their welfare. Formerly, under restrictions, England was a general disturber, by sometimes leaving the abundance in foreign markets untouched, and sometimes, when the supplies there were scanty, hurrying into them with a great bag of gold, and sweeping away the food the people required for themselves. Now France, under her restrictive system, seems playing some such part. In her seasons of fertility she pours her abundance on our markets, and now she sends hither her gold and takes away our food. She has not a regular import trade in grain as we have, nor a regular export trade as the Americans have; and it is clearly for our interest that she should have, and should come regularly, not convulsively, into the market. Owing to her restrictive and factitious system, she now disorders the general markets of the world by disordering her own markets.

Nor does the intimate trade connection which this shows to exist between nations politically different stop at this point. The cargoes bought afloat by the French were purchased or ordered on English account at Odessa, Galatz, Alexandria, Ibraila, or some other part of the East of Europe, of the Western part of Asia, or the North of Africa. They will be paid for in the end by our manufactures, and in the first instance by bills on England and remittances from England. The trade in grain with the East, by which the French are now to be supplied, has in fact been fostered and established by us and for our advantage. It is at the same time equally for the advantage of the people we buy the grain of. Now it turns out to be very advantageous to the French, if not essential to their safety. Thus Russians, Turks, Egyptians, Greeks, Moldavians, Serbs, and English, all find a mutual interest in the transaction, and are all benefited by our Free Trade in corn.

A similar sort of connection extends through the whole commercial world. Our interests are at this moment seriously affected in two remote parts of the globe—by the fanaticism of the Russians, or the ambition of the Czar, and by an insurrection in China. We suppose that we have some hold of the Russians, and some influence over the opinions of Russian nobles, by offering a large market for their tallow, and their hemp, and their corn; and though we may be unable to influence the rebellion in China, we take—because of our trade in tea—a deep interest in its results. So our gold discoveries and our demand for labour in the West Indies have attracted Chinese to the Antilles and to Australia; and our future success or failure will influence the fate of many thousand Chinese. Such circumstances have more real and lasting influence over national welfare and over civilisation than those schemes for governing nations by constitutions which engage so exclusively the time and talents of pub-

lic writers and legislators. It is at least certain that these trade relations establish a mutual interest, mutual friendliness, and mutual help, between people. Their interest becomes one; and as the welfare of all is influenced by the acts of Governments, the welfare of all ought now to be consulted, even by legislators whose power is established for the special interest of a few. A disposition to meddle with other nations and direct them to good is not uncommon; and, consistent with that and what has now been pointed out, it becomes the duty of those who make laws to extend their views to different countries, so that the public, which is the object of their care, should be the whole of mankind. The French cannot maintain restrictions on their corn trade, nor can we liberate our trade, without producing important consequences to other nations. Legislation, then, must no longer be tested by national metes and bounds, but by the welfare of all society.

As the horizon of legislation, however, extends, men are dissatisfied with its exertions in its present limits. On Wednesday the *Times* had an article to show that "our legislative cattle," as it somewhat irreverently called the members of Parliament, "don't do the work as it ought to be done, and it is quite impossible they should." "Any member," said our contemporary, "who does his duty must sit or hang about the house twelve or fourteen hours on four days of the week, six hours another day, and before the session is over will have to give up his Saturdays also. Meanwhile he is supposed to read heaps of blue-books, deposited sometimes six inches deep on his hall table before he is out of bed, if he ventures to indulge in that luxury. Then, he has a large correspondence with his constituents, tendering their advice, or wanting places, or both. As he cannot do all this honestly, or indeed at all, he shirks the greater part of it, and botches the rest. In fact—to use a common expression—the business of the nation is 'scamped,' like a contract undertaken by tradesmen unequal to it. A well-intentioned member gets up at nine, reads his papers, his letters, and some Parliamentary report, till it is time to order his brougham and go to a committee or a morning sitting; and he is positively lost to his wife and family and friends till, two or three hours after midnight, he steals into his own house with a latch-key and gets into bed, in the condition of a fox that has been hunted twenty miles, and just saves its life by creeping into a sewer with the hounds at its heels."

The source of the evil lies deeper than our contemporary supposes. If he could stop talking, which is his remedy, that would hasten but not improve the work. The house might get rid of arrears of business, but it would multiply crude and unworkable laws. All experience has proved that a Representative Assembly is the best form of Government—gives more security to individuals and more scope to enterprise—unites more liberty with safety than any other species of Government. It would seem unwise, therefore, to run it down, because some trifling incongruities arise in its actual working; or because it does not square with, or is in fact directly opposed to, our theories of Government. The idea of Government is a mastery over the governed—a directing power; but a House of Commons reverses this, and makes the governed indirectly the governors. Nevertheless, in comparison to any other Government, the House of Commons has worked well. It makes the public reason—the wisdom of all—the rule for regulating public affairs, which, embracing every individual wisdom, is almost infinitely superior to it.

But this is not enough. Wisdom can only come to society after events, and legislation implies a modelling beforehand. With time the sphere of legislation is for ever widening. It has expanded from tribes to provinces, from provinces to kingdoms, or some great federation or union of provinces or kingdoms. It expands not only geographically, but also morally; and as society grows, there arises a necessity for the extension of the regulating power. It is within the recollection of our very youngest men that cabs have latterly come into general use. They must recollect how wonderfully they have improved from the brack-neck things that were at first started to the establishment of the Safety Hansoms, polished and glittering far superior to the private carriages of Queen Anne; but they do not improve fast enough for imaginative men, and in obedience to the almost universal call of the metropolis, the Under Secretary of State has procured a law to regulate them. It may turn out that this law is inadequate to its purposes. Already it is a great source of litigation, and a great inconvenience to those who have hitherto used cabs to carry parcels. But without presuming to differ from the public as to its great merits, we only quote it as an example of a law applied to a completely new branch of business, which, from being now dealt with, will give rise to much additional legislation. This is only an example. Society is continually growing within itself, as well as expanding abroad, and those who begin to regulate will find the work, whatever may be their diligence, perpetually growing under their hands. Almost every one of the gentlemen forming the House of Commons has some pet subject which he would like to reform or to reduce to order, and the more intelligent the people become the more extensive are their demands for legislative improvement. The inability of the House of Commons to overtake its expected work lies in the extension of society; and now that the horizon of its duties is ex-



panding further and further, takes in colonies as well as cabs, foreign countries as well as the little area around the Parliament House, the difficulties in the due execution of its task will be continually growing, and we shall have many successive papers complaining of arrears of business, and of men making martyrs of themselves in order to perform their legislative duties, and receiving for their exertions only mockery by the wits of the daily journals.

### THE SUPPLY OF WOOL.

Our remarks upon this subject last week have induced the following useful communication:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—With reference to the statement at page 754 of to-day's number, I beg to draw attention to the fact, that the increase in weight stated to have been imported from the colonies is more apparent than real; for it is matter of notoriety that a much larger proportion of the imports than usual have this year been in the grease, so that although there is weight of stuff, it is not of wool, for all that is in grease represents less by from one-third to one-fourth of its weight of the actual material; and thus I apprehend that the inference deduced by you of there being an increase from the colonies is scarcely borne out, and the fact stated by you of "higher prices being given than ever," show, perhaps, that the dealers are better aware of the state of the case.

There is one very remarkable circumstance, however, in the tables to which attention may be directed; and that is, that whilst the Continent sends us 9,000,000 lbs more than last year to same period, we have sent in it 2,700,000 lbs only against 4,200,000 lbs last year, which is practically having by so much larger a supply for home use, and thus may make up for the grease in the colonial supply.—Yours,  
MERCATOR.  
July 9, 1855.

### RUSSIAN NOTIFICATION TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS. (CIRCULAR.)

St Petersburg, June 20.

M.—My circular despatch of May 30 apprised you of the rupture of our diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Government. You were therein charged to make known to the Cabinet to which you are accredited the wrongs which we have suffered from the Porte, our unsuccessful efforts to obtain satisfaction, and the successive concessions which our sincere desire to maintain amicable and good relations with the Turkish Government has dictated. You know that after having renounced by turns the idea of a guarantee obtained under the form of a convention, *Sened*, or any other synallagmatic act whatever, we have reduced our demands to the simple signature of a note such as that the text of which was transmitted to you. You will have remarked that, except in what more particularly concerns the Holy Places, this note does not contain in respect of the general guarantee claimed in favour of the church (*culte*) anything more than a simple confirmation of that which we have long possessed. I observed to you, Monsieur, that in the eyes of the Emperor the signature of this document constituted the true and only reparation which he could accept for the offence committed towards him by the violation of the firman of 1852, as also of the personal promises which the Sultan had joined thereto. I observed, further, that such an act was besides indispensable, since the obtaining of new firmans liable to be infringed like that which had gone before them could no more serve for a sufficient pledge to us for the future. Finally, I did not conceal from you that, if after eight days' reflection the Ottoman Porte should refuse to comply with our demand, the Emperor would find himself obliged to have recourse to measures more decisive than a simple interruption of relations in order to obtain satisfaction.

In placing this ultimatum before the Porte, we had given to the great cabinets particular explanations respecting our intentions. We had especially requested of France and England not to complicate the difficulties of the situation by their attitude—not prematurely to take measures the effect of which would be on the one hand to encourage the Porte in opposition, and on the other to engage, more than was then already the case, the honour and dignity of the Emperor.

I regret to have to announce to you to-day that this twofold attempt has unhappily been in vain.

The Porte, as you will see by the subjoined letter of Reschid Pacha, has just returned, in answer to that which I addressed to it, a negative, or at least an evasive, response.

On the other hand, the two maritime powers have not thought fit to defer to the considerations we recommended to their serious attention. Taking the initiative before us, they have considered it indispensable to precede immediately by an effective measure those which we had only announced to them as purely eventual, since we made them depend on the final resolutions of the Porte, and their execution has not commenced at the moment at which I write. They at once sent their fleets into the waters of Constantinople. They occupy already the seas and ports of the Ottoman Empire at the entrance of the Dardanelles. By that advanced attitude the two powers have placed us under the weight of a threatening demonstration, which, as we forewarned them, has added new complications to the crisis.

After the refusal of the Porte, supported by the armed demonstrations of France and England, it became more than ever impossible to modify the resolutions which the Emperor had made contingent on that act.

In consequence his Imperial Majesty has just sent to corps of our troops stationed in Bessarabia orders to pass the frontier, and enter the Principalities.

They enter these not to make an offensive war on the Porte, which on the contrary, we shall avoid with all our power, as long as the Porte shall not force us to this step; but because the Porte, in persisting to refuse us the moral guarantee which we had a right to expect, obliges us to substitute for it a material guarantee; because

the position which the two powers have taken up in the ports and waters of Turkey, and even within view of its capital, being such as, under present circumstances, we cannot regard in any other light than that of maritime occupation, gives us an additional reason for re-establishing the equilibrium of the reciprocal situations by taking a military position—(Parceque la position qu'ont prise les deux Puissances dans les ports et eaux de son Empire, en vue même de sa capitale, ne pouvant être envisagée par nous dans les circonstances actuelles que comme une occupation maritime, nous donne en outre une raison de rétablir l'équilibre des situations réciproques moyennant une prise de position militaire). But further than this we have no intention of holding this position longer than our honour and security require. It will be altogether temporary: it will only serve us for a pledge until better counsels prevail in the minds of the Sultan's ministers. In occupying the Principalities for a time, we disavow beforehand all ideas of conquest. We do not pretend to any aggrandisement of our territory. Knowingly and voluntarily we will not attempt to excite any rising among the Christian populations of Turkey. As soon as the latter shall have accorded to us the satisfaction which is our due, and when at the same time the pressure which the two powers exercise on us shall cease, our troops shall at once return within the Russian confines. As to the inhabitants of the Principalities, the presence of our *corps d'armée* will not impose on them either new charges or contributions. The supplies furnished by them to us will be paid for out of our military chest at the proper time, and at rates agreed to beforehand with their Governments. The principles and rules of conduct which we have prescribed to ourselves in this respect you will find set forth in the accompanying proclamation, which Prince Gortschakoff, chief of the corps of occupation, has been instructed to publish upon his entry into the provinces.

We do not in the least conceal, Monsieur, how full of meaning is the attitude which we take, and what consequences may follow from it should the Turkish Government compel us to come out of the narrow and limited circle in which we desire to remain; but the position into which Turkey thrusts us by pushing things to an extreme, by refusing us all legitimate satisfaction, by not responding by any concession whatever to all those which Prince Menschikoff successively made, both as to the form and as to the matter of our propositions, leaves no other course open to us. More than this: the principles so peremptorily laid down, notwithstanding the moderation of the language, in the letter of Reschid Pacha, as well as in the note of the 26th ult., to the representatives of the four Powers at Constantinople, taken strictly, would go so far as to place all our acquired rights in question, and annul all our anterior transactions.

In fact, if the Ottoman Government judges it to be contrary to its independence and rights of sovereignty to enter into any engagement whatever, even under the form of a simple note, in which it should stipulate with a foreign government concerning the protection of religion and its churches, what would become of the engagements which it has already contracted towards us under a new obligatory form to protect our religion and its churches in Turkey? Before we could admit a principle so absolute we must with our own hands tear up the treaty of Kainardji, with those which confirm it, and voluntarily abandon the rights which they have conferred upon us of watching over the efficacious protection of the Greek religion in Turkey.

Does the Porte wish this? Has it the intention of escaping from all its anterior obligations, and to employ the present crisis to abolish for ever an order of relations which time has consecrated?

Impartial Europe will consider that if the question were placed in these terms it would become for Russia, notwithstanding all her conciliatory intentions, insoluble by pacific means. Then it would be for us a question of treaties, our ancient influence, our moral credit, our dearest national and religious sentiments.

Let us be permitted to say that the present contest, and all the excitement which the press has created concerning it in the public mind, reposes on a pure misunderstanding, or on a want of sufficient attention to our political antecedents.

It seems forgotten that Russia at present virtually enjoys, by position and treaty, an ancient right of watching over the effectual protection of its religion in the East; and the maintenance of this right, which it will not abandon, is represented as implying the new pretension of a protectorate, at once religious and political, the importance of which, present and future, is greatly exaggerated.

It is to this sad misunderstanding that the crisis of the moment is due.

The tendency and consequences of our new political protectorate have no real existence. We only demand for our co-religionaries in the East the strict *status quo*, the preservation of the privileges which they have enjoyed *ab antiquo* under the *ægis* of their sovereign. We will not deny that from this may result for Russia what may justly be denominated a religious patronage. This is what we have always exercised in the East. But if hitherto the independence and sovereignty of Turkey have been able to exist together with this patronage, why should either the one or the other suffer in the future from the moment when our pretensions are reduced to what is at bottom a mere confirmation?

We have said, and we repeat it, the Emperor no more desires to-day, than he has desired in the past, to subvert the Ottoman Empire or to aggrandise himself at its expense. After the very moderate use which he made of the victory of Adrianople, when that victory had placed the Porte at his mercy; after having, alone in Europe, saved Turkey in 1833 from inevitable dismemberment; after having in 1839 taken among the Powers the initiative of the propositions which, executed in common, saved the Sultan from seeing his throne give place to an Arab empire, it becomes almost fastidious to give proofs of this assertion. On the contrary, the fundamental principle of our August Master has always been to maintain the present *status quo* of the East as long as possible. He has wished thus, and he wishes it still, because such is in fact the well-understood interest of Russia, already too vast to need territorial extension; because pros-



perous, peaceable, inoffensive, and placed as a useful intermediary between powerful states, the Ottoman Empire averts the shock of rival powers, which, if it fell, would at once encounter each other over its ruins; because human foresight wears itself in vain in seeking a combination proper to fill the void which the disappearance of this great body would leave in the political systems. But if such are the real, avowed, and sincere views of the Emperor, it is necessary, in order for him to remain faithful to them, that Turkey should act towards us in a manner which will allow us to co-exist with her. She must respect her treaties with us, and the consequences which flow from them; she must avoid acts of bad faith, secret persecutions, perpetual vexations practised towards our religion, which would create an intolerable situation for us, and one which would compel us to trust for a remedy to blind chance.

Such, sir, are the considerations which you are charged to represent to the Government of —, bringing to its knowledge, by the present despatch, the resolutions and intentions of the Emperor.

Receive, &c., (Signed) NESSELRODE.

## Agriculture.

### THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

THE exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, which has taken place at Gloucester this week, is less striking as a mere exhibition, created fully as much interest as any previous show, and is likely to bring out many points of great practical utility. The specimens of implements and machinery were more numerous than ever, and proved how much the farmer's industry may be aided by mechanical skill and power. The digging machine of Mr Samuelson formed the chief novelty of much interest, and the more far-seeing agriculturists justly regard the principle on which this implement works as of great eventual importance. It consists of a cylinder, around which are arranged tines, similar to those of a strong fork, so arranged as to penetrate and tear up the soil as the cylinder revolves. The depth to which the ground may be torn up by it is ten inches, and six horses are required to do the work. As the implement covers as much ground at once as three ploughs, there would seem to be no loss of power, provided the six horses can really tear up the soil without any extraordinary demand on their powers, which, without having seen the implement at work, we suspect will be found to be the case. But be that as it may, we regard the implement as an important addition to our agricultural machinery, because we believe that it will be to some such pulveriser of the soil that steam, instead of horse-power, will be applied.

In the stock-yard the show of Cotswold sheep, pigs, and Devon cattle is the best we have seen. The Herefords were also good, though, the bulls especially, sinning against the Society's new rule against "too fat" animals. The Shorthorns, as a whole, were not so good as usual, many breeders having been deterred from sending their best specimens, or from sending anything, in consequence of this new regulation, which we do not hesitate to characterise as a very absurd one. So strongly has this rule operated upon the exhibitors of Shorthorns, that not a few of the animals shown were too bare, and certainly not up to the mark at which a judicious breeder would keep his prize stock. The two prize bulls in Class I., Lord Berner's the first, and Mr Rich. Stratton's the second prizes, are both first-rate animals. The former has the advantage in respect of size and length, but in all other particulars we should prefer Mr Stratton's bull, which is a son of the Red Duke.

The Southdown sheep were good, but the Leicesters not up to their usual mark. The Shropshire Downs attracted a good deal of attention, and ought, we think, to receive more attention from the Society and the agricultural public than they have hitherto had. Though the present meeting is called that for the South Wales district, there were scarcely half-a-dozen Welsh cattle, and those of very moderate excellence, and no Welsh sheep. There were some nice Welsh ponies, but not such, either in number or character, as might have been expected. The agricultural horses were of about an average description. The poultry show was good, and apparently very attractive.

Our limits do not now permit any lengthened comment on the Society's new rule against fat animals, which formed the universal topic of discussion, and we may say animadversion, amongst the practical farmers and breeders, though we shall have something to say about it next week.

But we cannot omit two instances which illustrate in the strongest manner the absurdity of the new regulation. For the information of such of our readers as may not have it at hand we print the new rule:—"That prior to the judges awarding the premiums to the different animals exhibited, such animals shall be examined by a jury appointed by the Council, who shall have the power of disqualifying any animals that shall appear to be too fat for breeding purposes."

The only animals at the present show which were declared disqualified were two of the pigs and two Cotswold rams. Why, if the rule is to be acted upon at all, other animals in those and most of the other classes were not also disqualified, we confess our inability to comprehend. Nineteen-twentieths of the animals shown are fatter than they will be allowed to remain when actually used for breeding purposes. But it does so happen that

the histories of the two Cotswold rams which were thus disqualified prove the practical impossibility of enforcing any such rule. A four years and four months' old Cotswold ram, the property of Mr C. R. Smith, of Louthrop, near Fairford, Gloucestershire, was one of the disqualified. Now this animal had never been fed with any artificial food whatever—chaff, turnips, and grass had been his only diet; yet such is his aptitude to fatten that he forms undoubtedly an extraordinary specimen of Cotswold capacity for carrying flesh. There would not, however, be any greater difficulty in gradually reducing him so as to fit him for work by September than any of the prize sheep in the yard.

The other disqualified sheep is a 51 months' old Cotswold ram, belonging to Mr William Cother, of Middle Aston, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire. Now, Mr Cother's ram has been let on hire for the three years of his adult existence at very high prices, and we need not tell our agricultural readers that no farmer hires a high-priced male animal without using him as much as possible; and, consequently, the rams thus let are put to as many ewes as possible. What work Mr Cother's disqualified ram did the first year had not been precisely ascertained, but the year before last he was put—and successfully—to eighty-two ewes, and last year he was put to eighty ewes. At Christmas last he "came home," to use the owner's expression, "as thin as a hurdle." The sheep will be again let this year, and we expect his "disqualification" for "breeding purposes" of the Royal Agricultural Society's jury will not frighten the practical breeders who may desire to communicate to their flocks such aptitude to fatten as that possessed by Mr Cother's ram.

### THE SEASON.

SINCE our last account the weather has been in some respects favourable to the growing grain crops, and both wheat and oats have improved greatly. Oats now promise well, and the wheat will perhaps not yield badly in proportion to the straw grown, though on the dry soils the ears are as yet small and backward. Too much rain, however, especially within the last three days, has fallen even for these crops. A lull has taken place in the corn trade, though no falling off in prices has occurred. The weather, and the probabilities of obtaining our usual supplies from the Black Sea, are at present the most important elements in every speculation on future prices. In France the weather has improved, and the French and Belgian demands for corn in the Baltic markets is said to have slackened. But in the countries supplying those markets, the weather has been wet and ungenial, and there seems every reason for believing that we shall, during the next year, experience higher prices of grain than for some years past. The *Cumberland* report says:—"Wheat has improved much in the straw since the plentiful supply of rain; but much of it is backward, especially where late put in in the latter end of the autumn or the beginning of winter. The most forward of it is [6th July] about coming into bloom, and has met with unfavourable weather for the process. The later sown may meet with more favourable weather."

In *Cornwall* "the early tilled wheat" promises well for a good crop; but the late and spring-sown, from the cold and dry spring, are thin and overrun with weeds, and must come vastly short of a fair crop—in many instances it will not be more than one-half. The early sown barley and oats are good, but the latest on thin soils must be deficient."

A good deal of hay has been got together during the past week, and in the South and West of England the bulk is large; while in the North and East the hay crops are generally light. In the extensive dairy and grazing districts of North Wilts and Gloucestershire, but little has been got in, and that little not in the best order, while much grass still remains uncut. In Scotland farmers consider their prospects to be on the whole satisfactory.

Wool is still selling well, and though the demand is perhaps less active, prices have not given way. A large quantity has been brought forward, but farmers without exception complain that their fleeces are much lighter than they expected. This is the natural result of such a wet and cold winter as the last.

### LORD RADNOR'S NEW FARM BUILDINGS.

(From the *Wiltshire Independent*, of July 7, 1853.)

These buildings were planned by Mr Moore, Lord Radnor's intelligent agent, who resides on the estate, and were executed by Mr Pedley, of Highworth, under the superintendence of Mr G. Lamb, architect, of London. With the exception of the Duke of Bedford's, they are, perhaps, the most extensive in England; but in arrangement and completeness, in perfect adaptation to the purposes required, they are second to none. They are placed on the west side of the mansion and park, just without its boundary, on the slope below the entrance to Mr Moore's residence, occupying the space between that house and the garden attached to it, and the highroad leading from Highworth to Faringdon. They cover, with the courts and yards belonging to and forming part of them, about three acres of land, and are approached, on the Highworth side, by a private road leading round the west and south sides of the buildings, and on the Faringdon side, by the entrance just above-mentioned, thus being entirely surrounded by a road—public on the north side, and private on the east, south, and west. They are built of rough stone, and covered in part with slate and in part with stone-tile, forming a sub-



stantial and imposing-looking mass of building, and presenting a striking appearance when viewed from the west, on descending the hill leading from Highworth.

So much for the exterior.—Inside, the partition walls are of brick, but some of the yards are divided, and enclosed from the passages, by thin slabs of stone set up on end, and capped on the top by wooden rails, to which they are clamped. The cattle-boxes and stalls are divided one from another by oak posts and rails, each box and stall being fitted with a rack and a manger on a level with each other, and with a trough for water, which is supplied, pure and fresh, from a natural stream which is turned in at the upper or east end of the premises, and is conveyed through them—each trough being filled from a separate tap. The surplus water is carried off into the rain-water tank, adjoining to the liquid manure tank, and being first strengthened by an admixture of liquid manure, is intended to be conveyed by underground pipes (not yet laid down) to irrigate a field of grass containing about ten acres, lying at some little distance to the west of the buildings.

The principal entrance to these capacious and complete premises is at the east end through a pair of folding gates, and down a wide and well-made road, which divides the rick-yard or barton from the timber-yard, the former being on the right hand and the latter on the left. These yards occupy the upper end of the farm premises; and the barn, stables, boxes, and sheds, and other buildings the lower end. There are two other main entrances, one at the south side and the other at the south-west corner; and the boundary of the whole is either the exterior walls of the buildings, or a stone wall 6 or 8 feet in height. The whole forms a long square, the corners of which at the lower end are slightly rounded off, as well for the sake of convenience in using the road which surrounds the premises as of appearance. Such is the general outline of the whole.

On entering the buildings, and the adjoining rick and timber-yards, which you do at the east end, you find yourself in the barn, and in the upper story of it—for it is two stories high, the upper story being on a level with the rick-yard, and the lower on a level with the floors of the stables, cattle-sheds, and yards. This difference in the levels is caused by the site being on a declivity, which has been most judiciously taken advantage of, and by a little extra labour divided into two steps, or flats, each with a very slight incline downwards, towards the west. The convenience of the premises is increased by this difference in the levels, and the difficulty which the rather steep incline of the whole presented at first, is entirely got rid of, and turned into a favourable circumstance, by this mode of dealing with it.

In this upper story of the barn is placed part of the machinery connected with thrashing and dressing the corn, weighing and sacking it; also a mill, with a pair of French stones, for grinding wheat or other grain, either into fine flour, or for merely crushing it or kibbling it. There is, too, a mill for grinding linseed. Opening from this large floor, is, on one side, a spacious granary, from which the corn, when dressed and sacked, can be let down, through a trap-door, by a chain and pulley, into the waggons, to be conveyed away when sold. It opens, also, into the engine-house, and into a large loft for storing wool or anything else that requires to be kept dry. The thrashing-machine, which, with all the other machinery, mills, chaff-cutters, &c., is driven by a steam-engine of 7-horse power, is placed on the ground adjoining to, and on the same level with the upper floor of the barn, as is also a circular saw for cutting out rough stuff, which is likewise worked by the engine. All this machinery, including the steam-engine, was made and erected by Messrs Clayton and Shuttleworth, of Lincoln, and for finished execution, and smooth and easy working, is equally creditable to them and satisfactory to their noble employer.

The use of steam in farming operations, and of machinery driven by it, is so important, and so increasingly important an element in agricultural pursuits at the present day, particularly of machinery applicable to the thrashing and dressing of corn, that the repetition here of the description which was given of this portion of it last Thursday, in this paper, may not be supererogatory. It is as follows:—It is composed of various machines by which the grain is thrashed, dressed, deposited in sacks and weighed, ready for market at one operation, without any intervention of manual labour. This is effected by its first passing into the thrashing machine, which also performs the operation of shaking the straw after it is thrashed, riddles the corn out of the straw, and also winnows the "caving" from the grain, which then passes to elevators, and is raised a certain height, where it is deposited in a barley-horning machine, which is used to considerable advantage with all descriptions of grain, by rubbing, and thus cleaning its surface and improving its appearance. From this machine the grain passes into a dressing apparatus, which effectually cleans and separates the good corn from the light and inferior quality, and finally deposits the former in a sack on a weighing machine, and when the proper quantity is deposited, by a simple mechanical contrivance, the descent of the beam of the weighing machine shuts the supply valve, and rings the call-bell, which summons the man in attendance to remove the full sack and replace it with an empty one. There is also a mill on an improved principle for grinding corn for cattle; also a chaff-cutter; a mill for bruising oats and linseed; a saw-bench with circular saw, &c., in the carpenter's shed—all of which are driven by a 7-horse-power portable steam-engine outside the barn wall, which communicates the power to a line of shafting extending across the barn, from which the various machines are driven by leather bands. Upwards of 50 quarters of wheat can be thrashed and dressed by this machinery, in a day of 12 hours, at a consumption of not more than 7 to 8 cwt of coal, and requiring about 7 or 8 hands, more or less, according to circumstances.

The straw is not seen at all in the upper part of the barn, for it passes down from the thrashing-machine, on a sort of riddling screen, to the ground floor below (where the chaff-cutter is placed) either to be converted into chaff or to be stored away in the straw-house. Following it, by a staircase, which leads down to the ground floor,

which is on the second flat or step of the area of the premises, you find yourself in a commodious building, with large doors, north and south, large enough for a loaded waggon to pass through them. This building is appropriated for receiving the caving, chaff, and straw when cut for litter (being divided into separate rooms); the north end being reserved for the purpose of storing roots which are thrown in from the upper level through a chute provided for that purpose. The adjoining rooms are fitted up with various apparatus for steaming and preparing food for pigs and cattle, and comprise, as well, vaults for skim-milk, wash, &c., and a slaughter-house. On leaving this building by the south door, you enter a court, in which, on your left hand, are the riding-horse stables, coach-house, harness-house, &c.; and above, and adjacent to them, the steward's office, room for reckoning with the men, &c.:—on your right hand, is the building containing the boxes and stalls for the dairy cows, and the yards and sheds for these cows and their offspring, and for young stock. On leaving this building by the north door, another court is entered, which is surrounded by sheds for carts, ploughs, and other implements,—by the cart-horse stables, harness-houses, &c.—and by the yards attached to some of the boxes for fattening cattle. In this court, in the centre of which stands a fine elm tree, the poultry houses and yards are to be placed.

Returning to the centre of this building—that is, to the spot, or near to it, where the straw from the thrashing-machine comes out from the apparatus above—and turning your face to the west, you look down a long vista, flanked on one side by the piggeries, and on the other by boxes for fattening cattle. The roof is of slate, with skylights, glazed with rough plate glass, and open at the sides, which are fitted with ventilators. The roofs of the other avenues and of those parts of the building where the stock is kept confined are lighted and ventilated in a similar manner; thus every part of the place wears a light and cheerful appearance, and as there is free escape for all impure exhalations from the cattle and the litter, and as powdered gypsum is scattered about when and wherever necessary, the building is entirely free from any unpleasant smell.

In the centre of this covered path, or main avenue, is a tram-way which runs down to the tanks, and is to be continued on into the sheep-house, which is placed at the bottom, at the extreme west end. On passing along about two-thirds of this avenue, you come to a turn-table on the tram-way, the line being intersected here, at a right angle, by another avenue or transept, on which also a tram-way is laid, which runs across the building from north to south, and on each side of which are cattle-boxes—the south end of it running into the building containing the boxes and stalls for the dairy cows. Leaving the main avenue at its western end (at the tanks), you cross a yard and enter the sheep-house, a spacious building at the extreme west of the premises, with an open railed floor, and pits underneath for the manure. Here there is ample room for about 400 sheep—for 250 or 300 ewes, and for 100 fat sheep, which latter are tied up at rack and manger. Right and left of this sheep-house and of the open yard between it and the tanks and manure shed, and occupying the south-west and the north-west corners or wings of the premises, are sheds and yards for young cattle, for 30 head of which there is ample room.

Returning from this point, and reaching the turn-table, you have, right and left, and before you, the cattle-boxes, 44 in number, intended for the use of 30 large beasts, each occupying an entire box, and 28 young beasts, standing 2 in a box. Turning to the right, you pass along the south branch of the transept, with cattle-boxes on each side of you, till you enter the cow-house, which occupies the entire portion of the south side of the premises. Here is room provided for 30 dairy cows, 20 in stalls, tied up, and boxes for 10, intended for the calving cows and their offspring. Attached to this department is the cow-yard, constructed to accommodate 14 cows, with room for 20 calves, on stages and boxes. There is also provision made for tying up 12 beasts, on the old stall-system, and for 4 bulls—2 old and 2 young ones.

On turning to your left, at the turn-table, on coming away from the sheep-house, you pass between the other end of the double row of cattle-boxes, and come out into the yard in front of the row of buildings composing the cart-horse stable (for 12 horses, with 2 loose boxes), harness-houses, sheds for implements, &c., &c.; these occupy one side, the north side of the yard; the west side being occupied by sheds, and enclosed yards for young stock, colts, or other purposes.

The piggeries—which, of course, are not forgotten at a place which has given its name to the handsomest and most approved breed of white pigs in the country—are placed, as stated at the commencement of the description of the part of the buildings devoted to the reception of cattle, on your left hand, as you proceed westward down the main avenue. They contain boxes, walled in, for 8 breeding sows and their young, for 2 boars, and for a score of fat pigs; each box having an inner and an outer compartment, or rather having an open yard attached to it, so that the inmates can enjoy themselves in the open air or under cover at will.

From the above general description (one, be it remembered, not given by a practical man), a tolerable idea may be gathered of the nature, extent, and capabilities of these buildings; but to be able fully to comprehend and to appreciate their utility and perfect completeness, a personal inspection is necessary—the fullest description by the most competent person, even with the aid of a plan, not being sufficient for that purpose. An opportunity of inspecting them was given on Wednesday week, and (as was stated in this paper on the following day) upwards of 1,000 persons were present, among whom were not only that celebrated and highly esteemed agriculturist, Mr Pusey, the President elect of the Royal Agricultural Society, and other gentlemen whose names were then mentioned, but almost every agriculturist in the surrounding district, by whom approval of the whole, both as to plan and detail, was universally expressed.

With regard to the success or non-success of this experiment, the grand question, "Will it pay?" important as it is, is not the only



consideration. Pay or not, Lord Radnor, or any other man who thus applies part of that wealth with which Providence has blessed him, is a benefactor of his species. The very outlay, the work that has been provided, and the wages which have been disbursed in payment for that work, have made glad many hearts; and the habits of neatness and of carefulness, and that justifiable and honourable pride with which every man who is employed on, or associated with such works, must and will inevitably become imbued, must make him a better servant, and a better member of the community.

Then, as an example.—There are buoys and lighthouses as well to warn the navigator against shoals and rocks, as to guide his bark into a safe harbour. Should such complete and expensive works as Lord Radnor has erected be found to involve an investment of capital, and consequently an addition in interest to the outgoings of a farm, greater than the advantage derived from them—(but how complete and expensive works, by which alone in these times of competition manufacturers are enabled to live, should be disadvantageous in farming and grazing, while they are advantageous in other occupations, it is hard to understand)—should such be the case, then will the noble lord's experiment be a beacon to others, to warn them against a similar course. But, on the other hand, should they prove successful, they will be found a light to guide, and an example to imitate, by all who are anxious to improve their opportunities, and to make the most of their means of usefulness.

It is impossible to conclude this notice of Coleshill, and of its noble owner's improvements there, without paying him that tribute of praise which is so justly his due. Those who know what it was before Lord Radnor made it his residence, and who know what it is now, are fully aware of the great changes that have taken place through his influence, and by his means and direction—of its metamorphosis from a disagreeable, dirty village, to one that may challenge competition with any in the kingdom. Such is the fact, and it is one that ought to be generally known. The population, once dissolute and disorderly, is now respectable and contented: once half-employed and ill-paid, is now in constant work at full wages; and dirt and destitution have disappeared and been succeeded by cleanliness and comfort. Nor is this change confined to the persons of the villagers. As great a change has taken place in their abodes. The old, dark, dismal, unventilated cottages have given place to neat, roomy, well-constructed dwellings, each with every convenience, and with every requisite for decency, according to the size of the families. This has been done on an extensive scale, and is still being continued; the substitution of new and good, for old and bad cottages being carried on as fast as those which are not under his lordship's control, but are held on leases for lives, fall into his hands. Nor is their personal and domestic comfort alone cared for. There is an excellent school for their children, and means for promoting their spiritual welfare are provided. All this Lord Radnor has done, and in that quiet unobtrusive manner which marks it as an act of genuine goodness. No one can witness the hearty feeling of respect and gratitude which is evinced at those annual meetings, when the poor are his guests, without being convinced that his kindness is felt and appreciated, and that he lives and will live in the hearts of the people. The prayer that he may long continue in the enjoyment of a green old age, and of all those blessings which this life, under Providence, can afford, will meet a full and fervent response at Coleshill.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, July 14, 1853.

Never was a political situation more difficult and dangerous than the present one, on account of the Eastern question. As Louis Napoleon has centered upon himself the Government of the country, the whole responsibility of what will happen rests entirely upon him. The line of policy which he has adopted towards the Emperor of Russia and Turkey has been generally approved; but the dangers increase every day, and the fears of a war are spreading by little and little everywhere. He was full of certainty a fortnight ago about the final results of the conflict, and he declared to many persons, and among others to M. Troplong, that peace would not be disturbed, as France and England were ready to facilitate as much as possible the means for the Czar's extricating himself honourably from his difficulties. But all the persons who have approached him for several days say that he is very sad and moody. He has resented the insolent language of the last circular of Count Nesselrode, and yesterday evening he summoned his Cabinet Council, to whom he declared that Europe could not be slighted any longer by the Emperor of Russia. He read a short note which he intended to send to St Petersburg, in order to end at once all uncertainties. That note has been sent to London for the approbation of the English Cabinet. He demands the immediate recall of the Russian troops from the Principalities, providing that the two fleets would at the same time withdraw from Besika Bay, the English fleet returning to Malta, and the French one to Salamis. The question at issue between the Czar and the Sultan would afterwards be examined and settled amicably. In case of a negative answer from St Petersburg, the French and English fleets will enter the Straits.

If the circular of M. de Nesselrode had not been couched in insolent language which cannot be tolerated by the Cabinets of London and Paris, several of its parts might be considered as conciliating. Indeed, it declares that the Emperor of Russia means no conquests; he even desires to maintain the integrity

and independence of the Turkish Empire. He says that the conflict is but a misunderstanding; and those who had received only an abstract of that document considered it as very satisfactory, and supposed that the Emperor Nicholas had begun to relent of his ambitious plans.

Before that fatal circular had been received, there was a new proposition which was to be made to the Emperor of Russia by France and England, and sanguine hopes were entertained that it would be accepted at St Petersburg. The Sultan would have signed the note which had been presented to him by Prince Menschikoff as an ultimatum; but at the same time the Czar would have signed a counter-note by which he took the engagement to respect the integrity of Turkey. The four great Powers would have signed a protocol, which was to include the note and counter-notes, so that the reciprocal engagements of Turkey and Russia would have been sanctioned by Europe.

As this proposition must be sent to St. Petersburg at the same time with the demand of the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian troops from Moldo-Wallachia, and of the English and French fleets from Besika Bay, many persons do not despair that this menacing conflict may end in this way. But there is great irritation in France against the insolent behaviour of Russia, and the Russian population is at the same time so much excited, that the result of the conflict is still very doubtful. If a war were ultimately declared, Austria would certainly make an alliance with Russia, and declare herself against France and England.

I have seen a letter from a Frenchman who has resided for many years in St Petersburg, and he thinks that the Emperor must make some great effort in order to take Constantinople. There is a great rivalry between the Czarowitch and the Emperor's second son. The Grand Duke Constantine pretends that he has a right to succeed his father, as he has been born since the Emperor Nicholas mounted the throne, whereas his elder brother was born when his father was the heir-apparent to the crown. The Emperor desires to found a new empire, comprising the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the provinces of Bessarabia and Bulgaria, and having Constantinople as its capital. Austria would obtain Servia and Bosnia, and the Sultan would thus lose all his dominions in Europe.

The affairs of the East engross the whole attention of our politicians, and there is a great scarcity of any other news. Affairs are at a stand in every branch of trade, and the public stocks are declining, though there is a great abundance of money everywhere. Besides, the harvest will be a poor one, and the prices of every kind of grain are fast advancing, so that the present year threatens to be a calamitous one.

The following are the variations of our securities from July 7th to July 13th:—

	f	c	to	f	c	and left off at	f	c
The 3 per Cents. declined from ...	76	70	to	75	25		76	25
The 4 per Cents. ....	101	60	—	101	0	—	101	0
Bank Shares .....	2660	0	—	2655	0	—	2655	0
Northern Shares .....	850	0	—	840	0	—	846	25
Straaburg .....	890	0	—	885	25	—	888	75
Lyons .....	890	0	—	885	0	—	889	0
Orleans .....	1075	0	—	1065	0	—	1065	0
Rouen .....	1040	0	—	1035	0	—	1035	0
Havre .....	490	0	—	477	50	—	477	50

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The market is very buoyant—all the securities are improving very fast. It is reported that the English Cabinet has refused to send the fleet an order to enter the Dardanelles, and the French Cabinet has decided to recall the French fleet.

The Three per Cents. varied from 76f 60c to 77f 20c; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. from 101f 40c to 102f; the Bank Shares from 2,655f to 2,660f; the Northern Shares from 850f to 855f; Straaburg from 890f 50c to 907f 52f; Lyons from 895f to 907f 50c; Orleans from 1,070f to 1,085f; Rouen from 1,055f to 1,050f; Havre from 477f 50c to 485f; Avignon from 712f 50c to 717f 50c.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 11.

The Earl of Aberdeen stated, in reply to Lord Malmesbury, that the Government had received no intelligence of the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians.

The Earl of Hardwicke called the attention of the house to the Order in Council regulating the promotion and retirement of officers in the navy, adding that the whole system of promotions and appointments was extremely objectionable.

The Earl of Aberdeen promised to take the subject under his consideration. The matter then dropped.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Secondary Punishments (Transportation) Bill, and explained, at some length, the details of the measure.

Earl Grey declared that experience had proved that transportation, as formerly carried out, had proved one of the most effectual preventives of crime, and complained that the Lord Chancellor had not sufficiently developed the system of secondary punishments which it was proposed to substitute for transportation.

After some observations from Lord Brougham, The Duke of Newcastle expressed his entire acquiescence in the regrets expressed by Lord Grey at the cessation of transportation. The excuse, however, for that cessation was to be found in its absolute necessity, and, with a view to meet the altered circumstances of the times, the present measure had been introduced as a first step towards the improvement of our penal system.

After some observations from Lords Campbell and Clanricarde, the bill was read a second time.

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned.



*Tuesday, July 12.*

After an interesting conversation between Lords Lyndhurst and Clarendon respecting the Turkish question,

The Juvenile Mendicancy Bill passed through committee on the motion of Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Aberdeen assenting to its progress on the condition that its provisions should in the first instance be limited to the metropolis.

Several other bills were also forwarded a stage.

*Thursday, July 14.*

Lord St Leonard's announced that it was not his intention to press the Criminal Law Amendment Bill during the present session.

The Church Building Acts Amendment Bill was withdrawn by Lord Harrowby.

The report of the Juvenile Mendicancy (No. 2) Bill was brought up and received. After which their lordships adjourned.

*Friday, July 8.*

Lord Brougham complained of the treatment which his bill had met with in another place for the amendment of the Law of Evidence. It had gone down to the other house on the 6th of June, and there it had slept ever since.

The Lord Chancellor would assure his noble and learned friend that no disrespect was meant to him in the delay. The Common Law Commissioners had prepared a bill which embraced precisely the same principle, and the delay arose from a desire on the part of the Government to inquire fully into the merits of that measure.

The subject then dropped.

[LEFT SITTING.]

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

*Friday, July 15.*

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Sir J. Pakington asked Sir C. Wood whether he intended to introduce in the bill for the future government of India any provisions for the purpose of giving greater facilities for the importation of salt into India?

Sir C. Wood said that any measures on the subject of the revenue of India must be introduced in India. He observed, however, that there had been a great increase in the importation of British salt into that country.

Sir J. Pakington said that he would move the insertion of a clause on the subject in the bill before the house.

Lord Palmerston asked Mr Layard to withdraw his motion on the subject of Turkey, which stood for Monday. Lord Palmerston admitted that Mr Layard could be actuated only by one of three motives—that of inducing the house, in the case of the occurrence of certain events, to give its support to the Government; or that of inducing the Government itself to adopt a particular course of action if it should not of itself be inclined to adopt it. With regard to the first point, his lordship could state that no information could be given beyond what was patent to the world. In reference to the second point, it was sufficient, to bespeak the support of the house in certain events, to know that they were then speaking in a British House of Commons; and with respect to the last point, it ought to suffice to know that when two great countries like France and England were united in one course of policy it could only be for the general interests of Europe, and for the preservation of peace, consistently with those considerations. He assured Mr Layard that his motion would be extremely inconvenient, and perhaps injurious, to the public service, and he hoped, therefore, that he would not bring it forward at present.

Mr Layard observed that he was not responsible for any inconvenience to the Government, as they had themselves appointed the day for bringing forward the motion. He felt reluctant to defer a discussion which, so far from endangering peace, he thought would tend to promote it. Still, in the face of Lord Palmerston's declaration, he was not prepared to persevere in the course which he had proposed.

Mr Disraeli observed that Lord J. Russell had not made any objection to discuss the question early in the week. It could only, therefore, be inferred that some events of an alarming character had taken place since that period.

Mr Bright, Sir G. Grey, Mr Hume, and Lord D. Stuart, joined in advising Mr Layard to withdraw his motion; and Mr Layard at length consented to take that course.

On the motion for going into committee on the Government of India Bill,

Mr Blackett, feeling that it would be useless to attempt to induce the house to reverse its decisive vote on the subject, wished to know whether any provision had been made for obtaining the consent of the East India Company to the proposed arrangement, and what the Government intended to do should that assent be withheld. Mr Blackett also urged that there should be a consolidation of all the acts relating to India.

Sir C. Wood said, in reference to the first point, that he had no reason to suppose, whatever objections might be entertained, that the East India Company would not consent to the terms of the act. With regard to the second point, the task proposed was Herculean, and he saw no prospect of present success.

Mr Bright took that opportunity to make some general strictures upon the conduct of the Government with regard to the measure—the late period in the session in which it was introduced—and its inadequacy to meet the great objects for which it was intended. He alluded also to the late sittings of the house, which he said was wearing out its members, and making it an object of ridicule to the whole country.

Mr Phillimore followed, in a similar spirit.

Mr Hume agreed with Mr Blackett and Mr Bright, and condemned the measure as the most crude and unstatesmanlike proposition which had ever been brought before the house.

The house, which was a very thin one, especially on the opposition side, then went into committee.

On the first clause,

Mr Phinn moved an amendment, of which he had given notice, observing that it was too late to oppose the principle of the bill, and their object must be to make it as little injurious as possible. His proposition was to leave out "until parliament shall otherwise provide," in the first line, and in the third line, after the word "shall," to insert "to be governed by and in the name of Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors."

Mr Lowe combated the arguments urged in favour of the amendment, and especially maintained that it involved a matter of principle which had been disposed of on the second reading of the bill.

Lord Stanley contended that as the amendment did not propose to make any alteration in the constitution either of the board of directors or the home government—that it could not be considered as opposed to the principle of the double government. He thought that the amendment, though not likely to produce any very important result, would be beneficial in various respects.

After some conversation on a matter of formality, Mr Phinn withdrew his amendment temporarily, and

Lord Jocelyn moved an amendment to continue the act till the 30th of April, 1864; and on this question another discussion arose. Mr M. Milnes disagreed

altogether with Lord Jocelyn; and Mr Hume, while not liking the bill any better than hitherto, still thought the amendment unnecessary, considering that the points would be better left for future parliaments to decide. Mr Blackett was encouraging to Lord Jocelyn, and thought that the amendment would secure a proper discussion of the subject in ten years time. Sir H. Maddock seemed to concur with this opinion; and Mr Rich did so emphatically, being in favour of experimentalism, and "seeing his way."

Mr V. Smith replied to most of these arguments and argued from precedent—especially relating to India—that the course proposed was the most certain method of preventing the subject from being properly discussed. The system of the Government, on the other hand, besides giving greater security, would also secure the exercise of parliamentary vigilance; and it had at any rate the merit—unlike that of Lord Jocelyn—of not having been found to fail.

Mr T. Baring and Mr Danby Seymour were also against the amendment, which Lord Jocelyn then withdrew, yielding to the general feeling of the house.

The amendment of Mr Phinn, as far as related to the Government of the country in the name of her Majesty, was then put, and, on a division, was rejected by 127 to 34.

The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 2.

Lord Jocelyn moved an amendment to maintain the Court of Directors at 24. On this question a long discussion arose, in which nobody seemed to take much interest except the speakers. As the hour grew later the house became more full—but never crowded. Mr Bright, Mr Hume, Mr Monckton Milnes, and Lord Stanley were among the supporters of the government; Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr Newdegate, and Mr Cumming Bruce were among the advocates of the amendment.

At nearly twelve o'clock a division was taken, when the amendment was rejected by 186 to 85.

The second clause was then agreed to, and the committee reported progress.

The house then went into committee on the Customs, &c. Acts, and proceeded to consider the increased duties upon articles entering the Isle of Man; but in consequence of remonstrances from Sir J. Walsley and Mr Hamilton the chairman was directed to report progress, and the house having resumed, leave was given to sit again on Monday.

The Places of Religious Worship Bill passed through committee.

The Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill passed through committee. Some other bills were advanced a stage, and the remaining business being disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

*Monday, July 11.*

The house, at the early sitting, was again occupied in committee with the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill.

At the evening sitting, in reply to Mr Disraeli,

Lord J. Russell said, there was no doubt that the circular despatch which had appeared in the newspapers, signed by Count Nesselrode, was an authentic document, but he did not think that the Russian Government could substantiate the allegation that the entry of the Russian troops into the Danubian principalities was caused by the appearance of the English fleet in the Turkish waters. He added (in answer to a further question) that Her Majesty's Government had not received any information of the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrian army, and that the Austrian Ambassador in this country had expressed his disbelief of the report.

The house then went again into committee upon the Government of India Bill.

Mr V. Smith, condemned the principle of nomination by the Crown, and moved to amend the clause by substituting election by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty. He urged that, if nominees of the Crown were admitted, the independence of the Court of Directors would be destroyed, and the advantages of the check afforded by the mixed government would be lost.

Sir C. Wood opposed the amendment. After very full consideration, he said, the Government had adopted this mode of rendering the Court of Directors, as they believed, more efficient, without destroying the independence of that body.

After a discussion of considerable length, in which Mr Herries, Mr Lowe, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Hogg, Mr T. Baring, Sir James Graham, Mr Bright, and other hon. members participated, the amendment was negatived, upon a division, by 193 against 111.

Sir H. Willoughby moved another amendment of the clause, the effect of which was to direct that the fifteen directors appointed to act as the Court should prepare a list of twelve persons who shall have been twenty years in the Indian service, out of whom Her Majesty should be authorised to select the three nominated directors.

Sir C. Wood, on various grounds, resisted this amendment, which was negatived without a division.

Mr Rich moved that the three nominees should be appointed for three, six, and nine years, instead of two, four, and six.

In the debate which ensued, some remarks of Mr Bright called forth a spirited vindication of himself by Sir J. Hogg.

This amendment was negatived.

Mr T. Baring moved, as an addition to the qualifications of the three nominees, that they should not have quitted the Indian service for more than five years; but, after a short discussion, he withdrew the motion.

Mr Bright proposed to expunge that part of the clause which required that the nominees should have the same qualification in the stock of the company as is now required for a director.

Sir C. Wood said, the object of this part of the clause was to place the nominated directors upon precisely the same footing as the elected.

Mr Bright was of opinion that this was no valid reason for the possible exclusion of men otherwise well qualified; and

Lord J. Russell consented to the omission of the words, which were accordingly expunged.

On reaching the 5th clause, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

Various bills were advanced a stage.

On the motion of Mr Seymour, the Canterbury writ was further suspended till the 29th of July.

The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a bill for the suppression of betting-houses, which would be done, he said, without interfering with the other and older species of betting, and thus put down a mischief which had been repeatedly denounced.

The house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

*Tuesday, July 12.*

At the morning sitting, on the motion of Mr S. Herbert, a select committee was appointed to prepare estimates of the charge of the disembodied militia for the ensuing year.

The house then went into committee upon the Merchant Shipping Bill, and resumed the consideration of its clauses, commencing with the 29th.

At the evening sitting, Mr E. Ball, without any introductory speech, moved



a resolution pledging the house to consider in committee the duties on malt, with a view to making such alteration in those duties that the former may be exempted from the duty on such quantity of malt as he may require for his own use, made from barley of his own growth.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. Shelley, and a division was about to take place, when

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered the house, and proceeded to argue against the motion. The question was, whether malt could be extensively used in the rearing of cattle with more advantage than other descriptions of food. In 1845 the Government of the day had had this question pressed upon them; the evidence of practical men had been taken, and the result of the inquiry was that, although a limited quantity of malt might be beneficially so used, barley was far more profitable for the feeding of stock than malt. It was not the policy of the house to allow great branches of the revenue to be abandoned or undermined for such an object; and he insisted that the adoption of this proposition would, by opening a door to numerous frauds, have the effect of undermining this source of revenue. For this reason he must oppose the motion.

The house immediately divided, when the motion was negatived by 73 to 69. Mr Miles called the attention of the house to the system of Poor Law medical relief, with a view to its revision.

Mr Baines, in reply to Mr Miles, admitted the importance of the subject, and assured the house that every practical amelioration of the system should be adopted, pledging himself that if the aid of the Legislature should be required he would not hesitate to ask it.

Sir J. Trollope bore his testimony to the satisfactory and improving state of the present system of Poor Law medical relief, and confirmed the statements of Mr Baines.

After some brief observations by Mr Wodehouse and Mr Barrow, Mr Miles was satisfied with having called attention to the matter, and left the subject in the hands of Mr Baines.

Mr Aglionby moved for a return of the names of certain officers holding permanent situations under the two Commissions of Woods and Forests, their duties, salaries, &c., and was speaking upon the motion when the house was counted out at a quarter to 9 o'clock.

#### Wednesday, July 13.

On the first order of the day for going into committee upon the County Rates and Expenditure Bill,

Mr Gibson inquired of Lord Palmerston whether there was any truth in the rumour that the Government intended to prepare a measure to carry out the object of this bill?

Lord Palmerston, in reply, said that as the house had repeatedly affirmed the principle of representation in county administration, and the Government had declared that it adopted that principle, he was prepared, on the part of the Government, to say that if this bill were dropped they would, in the next session, propose to Parliament such a measure as they should think it fit to recommend, founded upon the principle of popular representation with respect to county rates.

Mr Gibson, with this assurance, moved that the order be discharged. Order discharged, and bill withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr Cowper, the Seamen's Savings Bank Bill was ordered to be committed that day three months.

On the next order, for resuming the debate upon the question of going into committee upon the Probates of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill, Lord Palmerston signified that he thought it would be better to drop this partial measure, relating only to one branch of the subject. Although he could not give any specific pledge on the part of the Government, he could say that it was their intention to deal with the general subject, including the object of this bill, in the ensuing session.

Order discharged and bill withdrawn. The adjourned debate upon the second reading of the Simony Law Amendment Bill was resumed by

Lord Goderich, who supported the bill. Mr G. Butt, in moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months, reiterated the objection he had urged on the previous occasion.

Sir G. Grey supported this amendment. The bill, he observed, made such a trifling and insignificant change in the law as to be unworthy of legislation. If patronage was to exist, looking at its actual exercise, he thought it was as well dispensed for the interests of the Church by lay as by other hands.

Bill lost. The Elections Bill went through committee.

Mr Adderley moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better care and reformation of juvenile offenders. It proposed, he said, merely to establish reformatory schools in England and Wales, to which vagrant children might be sent, and was, in fact, nothing more than a corollary to Sir J. Pakington's Act.

Leave given. On the motion of Mr G. Berkeley, leave was likewise given to bring in a bill to amend the acts for promoting the drainage of lands in Ireland.

The house rose before two o'clock, having gone through all the business on the paper.

#### Thursday, July 14.

Sir R. Inglis moved that the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill be deferred for three months. It was nothing less than a measure to dissolve a solemn contract between the Parliament of Scotland and that of England; and the abrogation of a national compact, guaranteed by a fundamental article of the Act of Union, could only be sanctioned by the consent of both the parties. The bill had a tendency to weaken the safeguards of Christianity.

Lord Eicho defended the measure as reasonable and just, and no violation of the Act of Security, or of the oath of the Sovereign. The measure was conceived in the true spirit of the age, its objects being the promotion of education by extending the field of choice of professors, and the removal of religious disqualifications.

After some further remarks the second reading was carried in a division by 106 to 17.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr Disraeli, explained the statement he had made on a preceding evening with reference to the circular despatch of Count Nesselrode, and assured Mr Disraeli that he was under a mistake in supposing that the negotiations on the subject of the Russo-Turkish question had come to a deadlock. On the contrary, the English and French Governments had made propositions which might be accepted by those of Russia and Turkey, and might be the means of peacefully terminating this unfortunate difference. Some time must elapse before a reply could be received from St. Petersburg, and while the matter was in a state of negotiation, he thought it would not be desirable to make it a subject of discussion in Parliament.

The report on the Succession Duty Bill was brought up; and, after various amendments had been rejected, the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The house went again into committee on the Government of India Bill, and on reaching the 10th clause, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The Assistant-Judge (Middlesex Sessions) Bill went through committee. The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill was read a second time, after a short discussion.

The report on the General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill was agreed to, after certain amendments, proposed by Mr Halsey, Mr Barrow, and Sir G. Pecheil, were negatived.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill, to uphold the principle of the decision of the Court of Exchequer, and to establish the law, making it uniform with regard to all newspapers, whether large or small, was read a second time.

The house adjourned at two o'clock.

#### Friday, July 15.

The Lords' amendments to the Strood and Maidstone Railway bill were agreed to.

The Eastern Union Railway bill was ordered to be committed, after some discussion.

The house went into committee on the Mercantile Shipping Bill, commencing at clause 38.

Mr Ingham moved an amendment to release shipowners from any claim for salvage in regard to services rendered by Her Majesty's ships.

Sir James Graham said the alterations now asked for amounted to a restriction of this common law right as against the seamen in her Majesty's navy, and in his opinion would cause great dissatisfaction both in the navy and throughout the country: Whatever might be the feelings of the men on the subject, he was quite certain that the officers, if their claims were barred, would be slow to risk the lives of their men in such enterprises.

After some discussion the committee divided, when the numbers were—for the amendment, 20; against it, 131; majority, 111.

The clause was agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses of the bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for the re-issuance of the Consolidated Annuities in Ireland.

The house adjourned, and resumed at 4 o'clock, and was

[LEFT SITTING.]

#### PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 605 Isle of Man—Copy of Letter.
- 620 Government Stocks—Return.
- 656 Succession Duty Bill—Copy of Mr Finlason's Letter.
- 603 Police—First Report from Committee.
- 110 Civil Service Superannuations—Return.
- 501 (1) Isle of Man (Mines voted by Parliament)—Return.
- 541 Metropolitan Commission of Sewers—Return.
- 576 Ecclesiastical Commission—Return.
- 622 Westminster Bridge Bill—Minutes of Evidence.
- 6 5 Un-stamped Publications—Return.
- 589 Peterborough Election—Minutes of Evidence.
- 642 Bills—Episcopal and Capitular Estates.
- 654 — Newspaper Stamp Duties.
- 655 — Edinburgh and Caungate Annuity Tax Abolition.
- 634 — Stamp Duties.
- Cape of Good Hope (Orange River Territory)—Further Correspondence.
- Prevalence of Disease at Croydon—Reports by Dr Annot and T. Pass, Esq.
- 545 Madras Railway Company—Correspondence.
- 662 Isle of Man Customs—Copy of Treasury Letter.
- Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland)—Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioners.
- Poor Laws (Ireland)—Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioners.
- Arterial Drainage in Ireland—Report and Appendices.
- 557 Juvenile Offenders—Abstract of Return.
- 575 Steam Vessel "Pharos," &c.—Return.
- 647 Public Works (Ireland)—Return.
- 608 Bills—Elections (amended).
- 689 — Sheriff Courts (Scotland) (as amended in Committee and by the Select Committee, and on Consideration of Bill, as amended).
- 690 — Public Houses (Scotland) (amended).
- 416 (1) Rye Election (Further Inquiry)—In ex to the Minutes of Evidence.
- 643 Vestry Meetings—Return.
- 642 Taunton Election (Second Case)—Report from Committee.
- 696 Bill—Belfast Municipal Boundaries (as amended by the Select Committee).
- 552 Corporal Punishments (Navy)—Return.
- 6 9 Bankruptcy Bill—Lords' Minutes of Evidence.
- 634 Lough Erne Drainage—Copy of Report.
- 587 Clare Election—Report from Committee.
- 614 Hayleybury College—Copies of Correspondence.
- 669 Bills—Lunatic Care and Treatment (amended).
- 670 — Lunatic Asylums (amended).
- 672 — Customs.
- 513 Poor Law—Abstract of Return.
- 646 Ordnance—Returns.
- 708 Bill—Savings Banks (amended).
- Republic of the Equator—Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation.
- 614 Incumbered Estates (Ireland)—Return.
- 678 Towns (Ireland)—Return.
- 640 Property Tax (Metropolis)—Return.
- 642 Civil List Pensions—Annual Account.
- 702 Divine Service (Army)—Return.
- 714 Customs Officers (Canada)—Return.
- 711 Bills—Stamp Duties (No. 2) (amended).
- 711 — Public Houses (Scotland) (as amended in Committee and on Consideration of Bill, as amended).
- 712 — Thames Embankment (as amended by the Select Committee).
- 635 Workhouses (Ireland)—Return.
- 658 Light House (Guernsey)—Return.
- 679 Improvement of Towns (Ireland)—Return.
- 706 Trade and Navigation—Accounts.
- 6 7 Bills—Charitable Trusts.
- 699 — General Board of Health (No. 3).
- 709 — Stamp Duties (No. 1) (amended).
- Colonial Land and Emigration Commission—Thirteenth General Report.
- 415 (1) Mayo Election—Index to Minutes of Evidence.
- 497 (1) Plymouth Election—Index to Minutes of Evidence.
- 395 Clare Election—Minutes of Evidence.
- 5 9 (1) Berwick upon Tweed Election—Index to Minutes of Evidence.
- 676 Graving Dock, Dublin—Copies of Correspondence.
- 667 Metropolitan Commission of Sewers—Return.
- 704 Poor Relief (Ireland)—Return.
- 726 Landlord and Tenant (Ireland)—Copy of Papers respecting Roman and Foreign Law.
- 497 (1) Public Works (Bengal, &c.)—Return.
- 716 Bills—Factories.
- 718 — Expenses of Elections (as amended in the Committee and on Re-commitment).
- 721 — Succession Duty (as amended in the Committee and on Re-commitment).
- 724 — Coinage Offences (Colonies).
- 731 — Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance.
- Emigration (North American Colonies)—Papers.
- Public General Acts—C. p. 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, and 34.
- 491 (1) Income Tax—Return.
- 681 East India Proprietors, &c.—Return.
- 722 Bills—Entry of Seamen.
- 723 — Naval Coast Volunteers.



## News of the Week.

## COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Queen and the Royal Family continue at Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert has had the measles, but has recovered readily. The King of Hanover seems also to have caught the disorder, and it showed itself on his return to Hanover. The Crown Prince of Hanover was attacked by measles immediately on his return to Hanover.

## METROPOLIS.

**THE NEW SAVINGS BANK BILL.**—On Thursday, a meeting of gentlemen officially connected with savings banks in town and country, was held at the Vestry Room of St Clement Danes, to petition Parliament against some of the clauses of the Savings Bank Bill. About forty gentlemen were present. Resolutions accordingly were adopted, and were ordered to be conveyed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**RIOT IN GRAY'S INN LANE.**—On Monday evening, a considerable number of the Italians, who have a mess-house in Baldwin's gardens, assembled, and taunted and jeered the Irish people who went to attend worship. A terrific riot ensued, the Irish, armed with pokers and bludgeons, attacking the Italians, who, with large clasp stiletto knives, stabbed indiscriminately all who came near them. Several persons were carried away bleeding and wounded, and with broken limbs. Father Gilligan and other priests were severely handled, and came out of the fray with their faces covered with blood, Father Gilligan, it is reported, being stabbed. A great many persons were apprehended, but it was not till midnight that tranquillity was restored.

**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—The deaths registered in London in the week ended last Saturday were 925; the weekly deaths in June averaged about 1,000; the present decrease is, therefore, considerable. The mean weekly temperature has risen 8 degrees in the same period. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52 the average number was 919, which, with a certain proportion added for increase of population, becomes 1,011. Hence the actual mortality of last week is less than the estimated amount by 86. Last week the births of 769 boys and 736 girls, in all 1,444 children, were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 1,253. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.883 in. The highest temperature occurred on Thursday, and was 81.7 deg.; and the lowest on Sunday, when it was 59.1 deg. The greatest difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 17.8 deg. on Sunday; the least 0.5 deg. on Friday; the mean difference of the week was 8 deg.

## PROVINCES.

**FLOODS AND STORMS OF THE WYE.**—The rise of the Wye at Hereford on Saturday last was the most rapid ever witnessed. At Brecon the river tore up the foundations of the bridge, which fell in with a loud crash. The inhabitants of many houses only escaped by flight, or ascended to the upper stories of their dwellings. A poor man was swept out of one house, bed and all; his wife and a twin child belonging to another woman in the house were drowned. The mother, with the other child naked in her arms, stood for upwards of two hours upon the projecting point of an old-fashioned chimney-piece, when she was perilously rescued by her brother. Soon after midnight on Friday the rain-cloud or waterspout burst on the Epynt, and struck against the Doalvach-bone, and the inmates, with the walls of the residence, joists, beams, and furniture, were washed down to the Wye. The body of Mrs Lawrence was picked up in her night clothes within two miles of Hay, on Sunday.

**THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE** held its annual meeting at Chichester. On Wednesday the dinner of the institute took place. It was attended by 120 members of the society and visitors, amongst whom were the Bishops of Chichester and Oxford, the Earl of Chichester, Mr Wynne, M.P., the Mayor of Chichester, Hon. Robert Curzon, &c. Lord Talbot de Malahide occupied the chair.

## IRELAND.

**THE EDUCATION QUESTION.**—The educational "crisis" has been completed by the consignment of Archbishop Whately's books to the *Index Expurgatorius*. This step was taken at the meeting of the board on Friday last; and it further appears that the Scriptural extracts are practically placed in the same category. They have been, according to the *Evening Mail*, prohibited during school hours.

**THE SAXON INVASION.**—The purchaser of the Galway estate of the late Mr John Beatty West, formerly member for the city of Dublin, is Mr Arthur Pollock, the eminent Glasgow merchant. In addition to the purchase-money (105,000) the new proprietor means to expend the sum of 25,000 in farm-buildings and other suitable improvements.

**THE EXODUS.**—The flight from the West shows no sign of abatement. **REPRESENTATION OF CORK.**—There will probably be a hot contest for the seat vacated by the appointment of Mr Serjeant Murphy to the Commission of the London Insolvent Court.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

## FRANCE.

Considerable uncertainty still prevails in commercial circles in Paris, and trade in general is suffering. Should the negotiations at present pending between the allies of the Porte and the northern Autocrat be much prolonged, the most disastrous consequences may ensue in the shape of commercial bankruptcies. The accounts from the neighbourhood of Beaucaire, where the great fair is about to open, are unfavourable in the extreme. Everybody remarks the absence of that animation which prevailed there at this season last year, and the falling off amongst the foreign dealers is striking. The accounts from the summer fairs throughout the provinces are satisfactory; cattle and corn are readily disposed of at remunerating prices, and farmers are consequently enabled to make their usual purchases of the country shopkeepers. The alarm which prevailed throughout the country in consequence of the continual rains which fell until within the last few days has subsided under the influence of the warm sun and burning heat. The damage sustained by the lodging of the wheat is estimated at not more than one-tenth of the

crop. In the North of France there is no injury to be remarked in the wheat crop, except a delay in the ripening. In the Seine-et-Oise, the Seine-et-Marne, and Eure-et-Loire, the blossoming of the wheat was expected with some anxiety, which has at length been accomplished under very favourable circumstances. The harvest is so abundant in Algeria that 800,000 hectolitres of wheat may be exported to France, besides other grain. In consequence of these pleasing prospects the Paris flour and corn market has become more quiet. The speculators are endeavouring to dispose of their stock, and the bakers refuse to purchase flour at prices out of proportion with the selling price of bread. Flour of very superior quality is still quoted at 74f the sack of 157 kilogrammes; good quality, 70f to 72f; ordinary, 68f. The large purchases of wheat made by the Government have tended considerably to reduce the speculation in Paris. Wheat of prime quality, however, is still quoted at 39f the measure of 120 kilogrammes. The reserve of wheat in the Paris stores is increasing, and amounts at present to 25,000 quintals. Rye has fallen 1f the hectolitre. Oats are scarce and maintain their price. The cattle fairs are still well supplied, the number of head of oxen offered for sale being much greater than during previous years, whilst the consumption increases in a similar proportion. Letters from the Drôme and the Ardèche state that raw silk is becoming scarce in those departments. Business is described as being active at Lyons and St Etienne, the Eastern question not having produced any effect on the American purchasers of silks. The wine growers in the South, far from diminishing their prices since the return of the fine weather, have increased their demands. They complain that the wine disease has extended its ravages as the hot weather has set in. Bordeaux wine has risen 10f, 20f, and 30f the hoghead, according to the quality. Brandy is scarce, and has risen 5f the hectolitre. It is quoted at 125f the hectolitre in Bordeaux, and at 134f in Paris.

The following are the relative prices of wheat, flour, and bread in Paris and London:—

The highest price of wheat of the first quality in Paris is 40f per 14 hectolitres, which is equal to nearly 62s 1d per quarter; and the highest price of white wheat of the first quality in London being 60s per quarter, it follows that wheat is nearly 3½ per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

The highest quotation of flour of the first quality in Paris is 47f 75c the 100 kilogrammes, which is equal to 48s 6d per sack of 280 lb English; and the highest quotation of flour in the London market being 47s per sack, it follows that flour is rather more than 3 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

The price of bread of the first quality in Paris is 35c per kilogramme, which is equal to nearly 6½d per 4 lb loaf, English weight; and the price of bread in London, at the full-priced shops, being 7½d per 4 lb loaf, it follows that bread is rather more than 23 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The second quality of bread in Paris is quoted at 28c the kilogramme, which is equivalent to about 4½d per 4 lb loaf.

## GERMANY.

The Grand Duke of Weimar died on Friday morning.

## TURKEY.

The Porte has deposed the new Governor at Smyrna, and sent a special commissioner to examine into an outrage committed there. Three Austrian naval officers have been attacked there and one killed. Ali Pacha ascribes the origin of the affray to the Austrian Consul, who kidnapped M. Kosta, an Hungarian.

## AMERICA.

Our advices are by the Humboldt to the 2nd instant. She brings on freight specie, value 900,000 dol., in American gold, a portion of which is for London, and 191 passengers.

## BRAZILS AND RIVER PLATE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Tay*, Captain Revett, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, with the usual Brazil and Rio La Plata mails, and dates from Buenos Ayres, June 2; Montevideo, 5; Rio de Janeiro, 14; Bahia, 18; Pernambuco, 21; St Vincent, Cape de Verd, 29; Teneriffe, July 4; Madeira, 6; and Lisbon, 9.

She has brought 137 passengers to Southampton, and has landed 51 at Lisbon, and on freight four bags cochineal, 41 serons ipecacuanha, 215 half-chests lemons, and sundry merchandise.

From Buenos Ayres there is nothing very new. The army of General Urquiza had neither advanced nor retreated. Blockade by the squadron was constituted, and this rendered provisions gradually scarcer. In fact, to starve the city now seems to be his object.

## MEXICO.

The *New Orleans Picayune*, of the 10th ult., publishes the following synopsis of the Mexican tariff, shortly to be put into operation:—

"The following are the ports declared open to foreign commerce:—On the Gulf of Mexico.—Sisal, Campechy, San Juan, Bautista de Tabasco, Vera Cruz, Tampico de Tamaulipas, and Matamoros.

"On the Pacific Ocean.—Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blas, and Mazatlan, and Gaimas in the Gulf of California.

"On the Northern Frontier.—Matamoros, Presidio del Norte, and Paso del Norte.

"On the Southern Frontier.—Comitan and Tuxtla Chico.

"The principal articles which are declared free of duty on importation are—cardwire, quicksilver, coal (while it is not mined in the country in sufficient quantity), animal carbon, lumber for building purposes when imported at El Paso, type, books, and printed matter (stitched only), agricultural, mining and mechanical implements, spars, all kinds of boats, vessels for navigation, rags for paper, fire bricks, and printing ink. Gold and silver bullion are also free.

"The following are the principal articles the importation of which is prohibited:—



of Tafia or Spanish brandy, and all other spirits, except those produced from the grape, gin, rum, and such others as are specified when imported in bottles, flasks, or jugs; starch, except as specified; sugar, rice, indigo, copper and brass wire, sulphur, boots and shoes, coffee, wax in manufactured form, cast nails, bar copper and copper utensils, tortoiseshell manufactured, morocco leather, bar tin, bridle bits and spurs such as are made in Mexico, deer skins, flour (except in Yucatan); cotton yarn for the term of one year, after which its import is allowed, as specified; common soap, lard, molasses; lumber of all kinds, except spars; saddles, cards, gold leaf, broadcloth, except first qualities; parchment, lead in pig or shot; powder, except sporting; imitation rebocos, clothing, except as specified in the tariff; salt, saltpetre, tallow, tobacco, and sugars, salt pork, wheat and all cereal grains; blankets and coverlids.

"The law of the 4th of April, 1849, permitting the importation of flour, rice, sugar, coffee, pork sides, lard, and all other necessaries, at Matamoras and other frontier ports under specified duties, remains in full force.

"The tariff laws respecting invoices, ships' papers, &c., remain without alteration, except that the weight of all packages must be expressed.

"This tariff will go into operation the 1st day of September next, for all vessels bound from Atlantic ports to ports on the Pacific; on the 1st of October for vessels from European ports to ports on the Gulf of Mexico; and on the 1st of August for vessels from American ports and islands to ports on the same side of the continent as the port of departure.

"Until this tariff is enforced, duties will be collected by the tariff of the 4th of October, 1845, with the reforms established by the laws of the 24th of November, 1849, and the 24th of January, 1853.

"The imports of cotton yarn will be permitted for the term of four months from the 1st of June, paying a duty of 15s a pound.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail of the 3d of June has arrived. Negotiations with Ava have been terminated by the Burmese envoys refusing to sign the treaty proposed to them by the British, and declaring that they would not sign away any part whatever of the Burmese dominions.

They were ordered to reconsider their answer, or to leave our new territory within twenty-four hours.

Trade throughout India is dull. No news had been received from China, the steamer from Hong-kong not having arrived at Galle in time for the Calcutta steamer.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Militachewes, in Bohemia, the Countess Althaus, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Beeston hall, Norfolk, Lady Preston, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th ult., at H.M. Consulate, Bahia, and immediately afterwards at the Episcopal chapel, by the Rev. Edward George Parker, British chaplain, John Henry Krabbe, Esq., merchant, of Bahia, to Harriet Magdalen Jones, granddaughter of Francis Bertram, Esq., of Beaulieu, Jersey.

On the 13th inst., at the parish church, Lowestoft, by the Rev. D. Wilson, Daniel Frederick, eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, vicar of Islington, and grandson of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to Katherine Reeve, fifth daughter of Edward Leathes, Esq., of Normanstone court, Lowestoft.

On the 13th inst., at St Andrew's meeting house, Cambridge, by the Rev. W. Robinson, the Rev. Frederick Trevellick, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, to Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of Richard Foster, Esq., of Brookland.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at his brother's residence, Pera, Constantinople, of low fever, Willes Maddox, London, artist, in his 40th year, deeply lamented.

On the 12th inst., at Heston hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the 70th year of his age, Addison Langhorn Foster, Esq., a magistrate and alderman of the borough.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The dividend declared at the meeting of the Union Bank of London on Wednesday was at the increased rate of 8 per cent., and the report (the 14th annual) and accounts were unanimously adopted. A proprietor gave notice that he should at the next meeting submit a proposal for presenting to Mr W. W. Scrimgeour, the manager, a testimonial in plate to the value of 500l.—a suggestion that evidently met general concurrence. The report states that after payment of all current expenses (including the sum of 42,515l 11s 7d, paid to customers as interest on the current and deposit accounts) the net profits of the year amount to 42,811l 13s 4d. This state of the accounts fully justifies the increase of the dividend from 7 to 8 per cent. per annum, at which latter rate the dividend for the last six months will be paid, clear of income tax, on and after the 20th inst. After payment of the increased dividend, amounting, with that paid in January last, to the sum of 31,717l 10s, and appropriating 500l, as usual, in reduction of the preliminary expenses, there will remain an unappropriated surplus profit of 10,594l 3s 4d to be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss new account. The amount of interest paid to customers affords conclusive evidence of the increase of the business, and of the influence of the principle on which the bank was established. Experience has fully confirmed the value of this arrangement as one of mutual advantage to the proprietors and customers, and clearly demonstrates the policy of adhering to this principle.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, JUNE 30, 1853.

Dr.	LIABILITIES.	£	s	d
Paid-up capital, 10l per share, on 42,350 shares		422,500	0	0
Due by the bank on current accounts, deposit receipts (including interest accrued), circular notes, &c.		4,878,731	4	5
Reserved fund, invested in Bank Stock, as per contra		50,000	0	0
		5,351,231	4	5
Surplus profit		47,811	13	4
		5,399,042	17	9

Cash in the bank, in the Bank of England, and in Exchequer bills, and other Government securities, bills discounted, &c.	5,236,650	1	1
25,025l 13s 11d Bank Stock (reserved fund)	30,000	0	0
Bank premises, consisting of (situated) buildings in Princess Street, Mansion house street, and Argyll place; and lease and fixtures of 4 Pall Mall East	63,481	6	8
Preliminary expenses	2,500	0	0
Half-year's dividend, to 31st December, 1852, amount carried forward	14,801	10	0
	5,394,442	17	9

APPROPRIATION OF THE SURPLUS.

Dividends on paid-up capital, viz:—Half-year to 31st December, 1852, already paid, at 3½ per cent.	14,801	10	0
Half-year to 30th June, 1853, now declared, at 4 per cent.	16,916	0	0
	31,717	10	0
Proportion of preliminary expenses	500	0	0
Undivided profit—carried to profit and loss new account	10,594	3	4
	42,811	13	4

Profit, as above, after deducting all expenses paid or due, and for rest (42,515l 11s 7d) allowed to customers on their current and deposit accounts

At the meeting of the Royal Santiago Mining Company on Wednesday, it appeared that the expenditure during the last six months had been 11,900l, and that the receipts had reached only 8,300l, showing a loss of 3,600l. After discharging all liabilities the amount of available capital was about 5,000l, which, with the estimated proceeds of a call of 1l per share, payable in September, would make 12,000l to carry on operations. With regard to the future, it was mentioned that when the 12,000l shall have been expended it will then remain to determine whether the property shall be abandoned; but even at the risk of incurring another call of 1l per share in January, it is not at present considered advisable to suggest the probability of such a course.

Literature.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW. No. VII. July, 1853. John Chapman 142 Strand.

The contents of the number are varied. John Knox and Queen Mary Stuart are the portraits of the first article. In the next, the issue between State care and private enterprise is fairly tried; and after an elaborate argument, judgment is very fully given against State care. The virtues of blood, and costs of arms, and other amusing matters, are discussed with much spirit under the title of "Pedigree and Heraldry." An article on education sets in a strong light the benefit which has resulted from individual exertions, and the injury of allowing education to be founded on ecclesiastical systems. It is a pleading for secular education. With education is associated an article on the reformation of young criminals, involving of course a plan to attain that object. All such plans are likely to fail hereafter, as they have failed heretofore, till the aged criminals are reformed or have disappeared. We all say that we ought not to murder nor steal, and yet it can scarcely be denied that the State very frequently honours and practises both crimes. When its fancied honour or dignity is concerned, it has no respect for either life or property. It does not seem quite enough for moral purposes to know what we ought not to do, unless we also know why we ought not to do it; and probably the reasons why we ought not to do anything are in all cases the penalties for doing it; or punishment and crime, in the order of Nature, are effect and cause; or we only know and describe an act to be prohibited by the evils which ensue from it. Now, though we are all united, and the sufferings of one become to some extent the sufferings of all, it is through the sufferings of the agent, and not through the sufferings of others, that the act is known to be a crime. How is it possible to conceive that the act is forbidden to be done by an agent, if to that agent no evil results from doing it—if nothing but good comes of it to him? As the reviewer says, we must violate some law of Nature in the treatment of our criminals. Not only must the old cease to be criminal, or cease to violate the law of Nature, before juvenile criminals will cease to be, but they must get juster notions than they now have of crime before they can diminish crimes by any acts of theirs. Statesmen have yet to learn the first principles on which the prevention of crime depends. The teaching in the second article of the "Review" requires to be comprehended and followed by the other writers in it to enable them all to work together for the promotion of truth. A criticism on Lord John Russell's "Life of Moore;" "India and its Finances;" a sketch of the life and writings of Balzac, the most peculiar, and perhaps the cleverest, of French novelists; an appropriate account of "The Turkish Empire," and a discussion of the policy now to be pursued; with the usual clear and succinct account of contemporary literature, native and foreign, complete the number. According to our view, the most important article in the "Review"—the one most calculated to advance political science and correct imperfect political thought—is the second, which treats of "Over-Legislation." Commencing by pointing out the reasons why each person should suppose he may be wrong, since he differs from most others—indeed, it may be said, from every other (for each one sees things for himself, and, possibly, no two see them alike, and the opinion that they are alike is one of the abstract deductions from experience)—adverting then to the many errors of which each individual commits in relation to his own affairs, the author comes easily to the conclusion that, in the government of nations, of which the concerns are infinitely complicated compared to any individual concerns, men ought to be excessively cautious in meddling with nations by legislation. Confirming his a priori reasoning by numerous appeals to facts, he refers to many examples latterly forced on public attention, of the very inefficient manner in which all State work is done in comparison to the work done by individuals, which, at the same time, may be erroneously done. Contrasting what has been attempted by the State with what has been done by private enterprise, he points out that while the latter has effected all the im-



improvements of society, the former has only marred whatever it has undertaken; and he cannot do otherwise than conclude, that it is extreme foolishness to demand so many duties of Government. It is wrong to infer, because it has hitherto executed badly whatever it has undertaken, which is shown with considerable force, that in future it will execute everything well, and that it has only to undertake a matter (which is the common opinion) to secure its efficient and beneficial performance. From numerous facts showing how Governments have failed, and from theory showing how they must fail, the author puts together the finest, calmest, and quietest piece of reasoning we have for a long time met with. The article is admirably adapted to lessen—now to demolish is impossible—man's faith in Governments. We must take an extract or two to show, better than we can describe, the gist of the article and the manner in which it is written. We have, on more occasions than one, directed the attention of our readers to the fact that the collateral consequences of legislation are of more importance than its direct consequences, and are vitiating all the expectations of good which the legislator expels from his nostrils. Here is a short portion of what the writer says on

#### THE COLLATERAL EFFECTS OF LAWS.

You put a duty on paper, and by-and-by find that through the medium of the Jacquard cards employed you have inadvertently taxed figured silk, sometimes to the extent of several shillings per piece. On removing the impost from bricks you discover that its existence had increased the dangers of mining, by preventing shafts from being lined and workings from being tunneled. By the excise on soap you have, it turns out, greatly encouraged the use of caustic washing powders, and so have unintentionally entailed an immense destruction of clothes. In every case you perceive, on careful inquiry, that besides acting upon that which you sought to set upon, you have acted upon many other things, and each of these again on many others, and so have propagated a multitude of changes more or less appreciable in all directions. We need feel no surprise, then, that in their efforts to cure specific evils legislators have continually caused collateral evils they never thought of. No Carlyle's wisest man, nor any body of such, could avoid causing them. Though their production is explicable enough after it has occurred, it is never anticipated. When under the New Poor Law, provision was made for the accommodation of vagrants in the Union houses, it was hardly expected that a body of tramps would be thereby called into existence who would spend their time in walking from union to union throughout the kingdom. It was little thought by those who in past generations assigned parish-pay for the maintenance of illegitimate children that, as a result, a family of such would by-and-by be considered a small fortune, and the mother of them a desirable wife; nor did the same statesmen see that by the law of settlement they were organising a disastrous inequality of wages in different districts, and entailing a system of clearing away cottages, which would result in the crowding of bedrooms, and in a consequent moral and physical deterioration.

We will quote, as another example, a description of

#### HOW INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES WORK.

As the private man first insures himself food, then clothing and shelter; these being secured, takes a wife, and, if he can afford it, presently supplies himself with carpeted rooms and piano, and wines, hires servants and gives dinner parties; so, in the evolution of society, we see first a combination for defence against enemies, and for the better pursuit of game; by and by, come such political arrangements as are needed to maintain this combination; afterwards, under a demand for more food, more clothes, more houses, arises division of labour; and when satisfaction of the animal wants has been tolerably provided for, there slowly grow up science, and literature, and the arts. Is it not obvious that these successive evolutions occur in the order of their importance? Is it not obvious, that being each of them produced by an aggregate desire they must occur in the order of their importance, if it be a law of the individual that the strongest desires correspond to the most needful actions? Is it not, indeed, obvious that the order of relative importance will be more uniformly followed in social action than in individual action, seeing that the personal idiosyncrasies which disturb that order in the latter case are averaged in the former? If any one do not see this, let him take up a book describing life at the gold-diggings: There he will find the whole process exhibited in little. He will read that as the diggers must eat, they are compelled to offer such prices for food that it pays better to keep a store than to dig. As the store keepers must get supplies they will give enormous sums for carriage from the nearest town; and some men quickly seeing they can get rich at that, make it their business. This brings drays and horses into demand; the high rates draw these from all quarters, and after them wheelwrights and harness makers. Blacksmiths to sharpen pick-axes, doctors to cure fevers, get pay exorbitant in proportion to the need for them; and are so brought flocking in proportionate numbers. Presently commodities become scarce; more must be fetched from abroad; sailors must have increased wages to prevent them from deserting; this necessitates higher charges for freight; higher freights quickly bring more ships; and so there rapidly develops an organisation for supplying goods from all parts of the world. Every phase of this evolution takes place in the order of its necessity; or as we say, in the order of the intensity of the desires sub-erved. Each man does that which he finds pay best; that which pays best is that for which other men will give most; that for which they will give most is that which, under the circumstances, they most desire; hence the succession must be throughout from the more important to the less important. A requirement which at any period still remains unfulfilled, must be one for the fulfilment of which men will not pay so much as to make it worth any one's while to fulfil it—must be a less requirement than all the others for the fulfilment of which they will pay more—and must wait until other more needful things are done. Well, is it not clear that the same law holds good in every community? Will it not be true of the latter phases of social evolution, as of the earlier, that when uncontrolled the smaller desiderata are postponed to the greater? No reasonable person can doubt it.

We cannot quote any more; but we earnestly recommend the article to the careful reading and patient study of all who aspire to instruct others in their political duties, and aim at effecting changes in society, by laws, by bounties, and by punishments, for which the time is not yet come.

#### THE NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW AND DIGEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE. No. VII. Hookham and Sons, Old Bond street.

It certainly requires a vigorous digestion to assimilate our current literature, and the writers in this "Review" perform their undertaking something like men eating for a wager. They gobble all down. They are "fast," or, as the still more modern slang goes, "loud" writers, and

bolt half-a-dozen authors nicely done up in one paragraph. It must respects the "New Review" is the reverse of the "Westminster," but both will find their appropriate readers. Both are adapted to different classes, and we should not be surprised, on the old story of quacks getting the most patients, if the "New Quarterly" were by much the most popular. It has already received, or assumed, the "proud title" of Queen of periodical literature, and is certainly commanding enough to aim at the character of its despot. To give any account of its multifarious, varied, and generally amusing contents is beyond our scope. It abounds in extracts; books are reviewed rather than essays written. Something, however, is said on most of the interesting topics of the day. Spirit Rapping, Thomas Moore, Charles James Fox, Alexander Smith's Poems, the India Question, novels, histories, travels, chamois and buffalo hunting, are noticed more or less at length. By chance the authors may enforce great truths, or bring to light new and important facts; that is not what they aim at; and they seem to us to write too much with a determination to say smart things and bold things to do much service to any cause but their own. They make a readable and popular "Review." To require more is to demand that wits should be philosophers and smart talkers men of science.

#### THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. No. CXIX. July, 1853. Longman and Co., Paternoster row.

The "Edinburgh" opens with a well-timed article on Austria, a mixture of the serious with the amusing of the great facts of history with anecdotal details. It warns us of the impending destruction of the Empire, by an apposite illustration drawn from a Swiss village, the inhabitants of which are threatened by a mountain which is sure to fall at some time or other, but they will not budge from their ancient hearths. And yet the "Review" implies that Austria may be preserved by "the heroic army, itself almost a nation, the only living principle of unity in that miscellaneous Empire." We believe the first view to be the more correct; and that the army, however admirable as an instrument for defence against foreign nations, cannot preserve the Government from its own subjects. It is a proper instrument for defence, but not for Government. It may preserve a tyranny; it can never make a nation prosperous. In fact, the army eats up those resources by which alone the industrious people can flourish, and by their success establish a throne in security and strength. Little is known in England either of the past or present domestic history of Austria, and we regret with the reviewer that he has been unable to bring down his sketch of that history to our own times, or he might have shown us why Austria, in spite of her heroic army, and in consequence of a corrupt court, which is kept in corruption by the army, while the people are only to be saved from decay by the dismemberment of the empire. The "Nations of India and their Manners" is another well-timed article, and we know no better basis for a discussion of the great question now occupying the Parliament than the manners of the people for whom the Parliament and the public are about to make laws. The information in the "Review" is drawn from widely different sources, and should be extremely useful to those who take part in the discussion on the Government of India. Had the article, which is based on Sir Erskine Perry's writings, appeared a month or two earlier it would have made his great merits better known, and might have given him, if not a victory at Liverpool, a better place on the poll. All the articles in the number are of a solid, useful description. "Lord Grey's Colonial Administration" is carefully reviewed, and the noble Earl's book characterised as a handbook of modern colonial policy, while it is intended to be a vindication only of his own proceedings. The "Relations of England with China" are described, and great but just hopes expressed of a great development of trade with the millions of active industrious beings who are crowded into that portion of Asia. When that remarkable country, with Hindostan, possesses "the iron road, the snorting engine, the busy wheel," as well it may, "the renovated energy and combined enterprise of that mighty" people will accelerate prodigiously the march of civilisation. The "Lives of the Devereux Earls of Essex" has an historical value, but no present application. Of course, Bacon's ingratitude towards the Earl of Essex is freely discussed. Articles on "Popular Education in the United States," where the population in a century is likely to exceed that of China in number, and surpass it as much in ingenuity, activity, and energy, as the Anglo-Saxon race surpass the Indians; on "Quarantine and Contagious Disorders;" on "Larpen's Journal in Spain," which is the lively article of the number; and on "The French Navy," which, like most of the articles, is just now very appropriate. As our navy is becoming gradually French as to its system—the victors humbly borrowing, as superior to their own, the tactics (particularly the moral tactics) of the vanquished—we do not see why the French may not acquire the great naval power they formerly possessed, and again dispute with a navy formed like theirs for the supremacy of the sea. As a mere organised instrument of the State, and not as a part and parcel of the national manners, there is no reason why the English navy should be inferior to that of the French, and a good many reasons why it should be superior. We are committing, therefore, a fatal error in separating more and more the Royal Navy from its original life—the merchant navy—cutting away the sinews of its strength. The reviewer is one of those who dreams that training up boys in Her Majesty's ships, and converting the navy into a permanent service—when it will surely become decrepid, like our dockyards—will secure a naval superiority. In all our departments we are now following *doctrinaire* and French models, and substituting artificial regulations for liberty and patriotism and private interest. To have an ever-renewed life, the navy must for ever fall back on that mercantile marine which has, in private enterprise, a new life of its own. Since our mercantile marine has been relieved from the navigation monopoly, competition has given it new energies; it is from them our future naval superiority will flow, not from what the factitious captains and admirals of our day may plan and organise. Our brief outline of the contents of this number of the "Review" will convince the reader that it is very practicable, solid, and useful.



WANDERINGS IN SPAIN. With Numerous Engravings. By THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Ingram, Cooke, and Co., Strand.

WHAT more can a man desire in the book way than a pleasant description of picturesque old Spain—picturesque alike in the old fixed manners of the people, in its ruins, and its memorials, both moral and physical, of an age which for all other civilised people has passed away? Such is the present work, and it is well illustrated, like all the productions of the same publishers. They furnish so many useful, cheap, and embellished books, that they will render the old costly books, that used to be prized and sought, as rarities, though they will bring the most delightful and instructive reading within the reach of the multitude. Gautier's book will be read and re-read for the amusement it affords, and looked at again and again that the eye may be impressed with a knowledge of the visible features of Spain.

JOHN DE WYCLIFFE, D.D. A Monograph. By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D. Seeleys, Fleet street.

DR VAUGHAN'S former work on the "Life and Opinions of John de Wycliffe" has undergone, in the present, a complete reconstruction. It is more full, more complete, more carefully thought out and written out than the former, and is worthy of the subject and Dr Vaughan's reputation as a scholar and an author. The book is got up remarkably well, so as to do honour to the publisher; and it will be an ornament to, as well as of great use in, every good library, while it must be read and studied by every person desirous of becoming acquainted with the religious progress of England at one of its most interesting periods.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Complete Practical Grammar of the Hungarian Language, &c. By J. Csirik. Williams and Norgate.  
Ten per Cent. By a Londoner. Thomas Harrison, Pall Mall.  
Portrait Gallery. No. XIX.  
Home Compassion Part III. New Series.  
The Angler's Complete Guide. By Robert Blakey, Esq. Whittaker and Co.  
Railways in Bengal. By W. P. Andrew, Esq. Allen and Co., Leadenhall street.  
Master and Man: a Dialogue. By W. Booth, Esq. John Chapman, Strand.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

W. J.—Not yet. The New Stamp Act will not come into operation till October 10th. It was intended to come into operation on July 5th, but that was found to be impracticable.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 5th day of July, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued	£ 31,908,900	Government debt	£ 11,915,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	17,889,616
		Silver bullion	19,154
	31,908,900		31,908,900

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	£ 14,497,233
Reserve	2,210,137	Other Securities	13,680,203
Public Deposits (including Exchange, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,953,330	Notes	8,101,820
Other Deposits	13,508,613	Gold and Silver Coin	354,874
Seven Day and other Bills	1,409,150		
	36,634,230		36,634,230

Dated the 14th July, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	25,216,130	Securities	27,624,536
Public Deposits	3,953,330	Bullion	18,263,674
Other or private Deposits	13,508,613		
	42,678,073		45,888,210

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,210,137, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week exhibit—

An increase of Circulation of	£995,668
A decrease of Public Deposits of	1,662,322
An increase of Other Deposits of	1,003,993
An increase of Securities of	688,208
A decrease of Bullion of	290,231
An increase of Reserve of	60,348
A decrease of Reserve of	1,249,391

The present accounts show an increase of circulation, 995,668; a decrease of public deposits, 1,662,322; an increase of private deposits, 1,003,993; an increase of securities, 688,208; but as there is a decrease of private securities to the amount of 692,128, the increase of Government securities is to the amount of 1,380,336; a decrease of bullion, 290,231; an increase of reserve, 60,348; and a decrease of reserve, 1,249,391. The principal feature of the returns is the increase of securities, just at the period when private securities are usually deemed or allowed to run off. The increase, however, is altogether of public securities, and probably the Bank has been making advances on deficiency bills.

There is a greater demand for money, and 2½ per cent. on call

is freely given, but bills are still discounted at 3. Were the present political uncertainties at an end the demand would increase, as business only waits for that to take new start.

The exchanges all show a tendency downwards, owing in some measure to the unfavourable weather, which implies an increasing demand for breadstuffs, and an increase of bills to pay for them. Already it is advantageous to send gold in small quantities to Hamburg, and more will probably go.

The funds opened this morning at 98.93½, rather higher than the closing price yesterday, and they continued steady through the greater part of the day, without much business doing. Towards the close they took a downward tendency. At the above terms there were sellers, and before the market finally shut Consols were done at 97½. In the stock market and share market things are naturally looking well. The revenue is increasing, the traffic on railways is increasing, and but for the paralyzing uncertainty of political events there would now be a great deal of business. Just after the payment of the dividends, large sums have to be invested and employed, but business is nevertheless very slack. The account has been settled, but on the Stock Exchange money is more in demand than it was last week. The following is our usual table of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing prices last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks:—

	Consols.		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	shut	shut	98½	98½
Monday	98	98½	98½	98½
Tuesday	97½	98½	98½	98½
Wednesday	97½	98½	98½	98½
Thursday	97½	98½	98½	98½
Friday	97½	98½	98½	98½

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices This day.	
	Money	Account	Money	Account
3 per cent consols, account	98½	98½	97½	98½
— money	shut	shut	shut	shut
3½ per cents	101½	101½	101½	101½
3 per cent reduced do.	99½	99½	99½	99½
Exchange bills, large March	1s 4s pm	1s 4s pm	2s dis 5s pm	2s dis 5s pm
— June	1s 4s pm	1s 4s pm	2s dis 5s pm	2s dis 5s pm
Bank stock	238½ 9½	238½ 9½	238½ 9½	238½ 9½
East India stock	257 60	257 60	257 60	257 60
Spanish 3 per cents	46 ½	46 ½	46 ½	46 ½
— 2 per cents new def.	22½ ½	22½ ½	22½ ½	22½ ½
Portuguese 4 per cents	40½ 1½	40½ 1½	40½ 1½	40½ 1½
Mexican 3 per cents	26½ ½	26½ ½	26½ ½	26½ ½
Dutch 2½ per cents	63½ 4 x d	63½ 4 x d	63½ 4 x d	63½ 4 x d
— 4 per cents	95½ 6½	95½ 6½	95½ 6½	95½ 6½
Russian, 4½ stock	100 1 x d	100 1 x d	95½ 100½	95½ 100½
Sardinian stock	93 4	93 4	93 4	93 4
Peruvian 4½	82 4	82 4	81 4	81 4
— deferred	58 60	58 60	58 60	58 60
New Peruvian Scrip	2 1 dis	2 1 dis	2 1 dis	2 1 dis
Venezuela	38 40	38 40	38 40	38 40
Spanish Certif.	5½ 6	5½ 6	5½ 6	5½ 6

In the share market there is very little business doing, but prices are steady and rather better. All French shares which came improved from Paris yesterday continue firm to-day. The following is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices This day.	
	Railways	Other	Railways	Other
Bristol and Exeter	100 1	100 1	101 2	101 2
Caledonians	67½ 8	67½ 8	67½ 8	67½ 8
Eastern Counties	125½ 2	125½ 2	125½ 2	125½ 2
East Lancashire	71 2	71 2	71 2	71 2
Great Northern	85 6	85 6	85 6	85 6
Great Western	88½ 9	88½ 9	88½ 9	88½ 9
Lancashire and Yorkshire	76½ 7	76½ 7	76½ 7	76½ 7
London and Blackwall	82 9	82 9	82 9	82 9
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	103½ 4½	103½ 4½	103½ 4	103½ 4
London & North Western	114½ 5	114½ 5	114½ 5	114½ 5
London and South Western	89 90	89 90	89 90	89 90
Midlands	70½ 1	70½ 1	70½ 1	70½ 1
North British	33 4	33 4	33 4	33 4
North Staffordshire	4½ dis	4½ dis	4½ dis	4½ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	48 9	48 9	48 9	48 9
South Eastern	69½ 70½	69½ 70½	70½ 1	70½ 1
South Wales	35½ 6½	35½ 6½	35½ 6½	35½ 6½
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	68 9	68 9	68 9	68 9
York and North Midland	58 9	58 9	58 9	58 9
FRENCH SHARES.				
Northern of France	35 ½	35 ½	35 ½	35 ½
Do. 20½ per ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14 15	14 15	14 15	14 15
Paris and Rouen	40½ 1½	40½ 1½	41 3	41 3
Paris and Strasbourg	36 ½	36 ½	36½ 1	36½ 1
Rouen and Havre	18½ 19½	18½ 19½	19 20	19 20
Dutch Rhenish	2 1½ dis	2 1½ dis	2 1½ dis	2 1½ dis
Paris and Lyons	16 ½ pm	16 ½ pm	16½ 1	16½ 1
Lyons and Mediterranean	16 ½ pm	16 ½ pm	16½ 1	16½ 1
East Indian	6½ ¾ pm	6½ ¾ pm	5 ½ pm	5 ½ pm
Dijon and Besancon	par 1 pm	par 1 pm	par 1 pm	par 1 pm
Madras	1½ 2½ pm	1½ 2½ pm	4 2 pm x int	4 2 pm x int
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	4 5 pm	4 5 pm	4 5 pm	4 5 pm
Paris and Orleans	41 3	41 3	42 4	42 4
Western of France	8½ 9½ pm	8½ 9½ pm	8½ 9 pm	8½ 9 pm
India Peninsular	1½ 2½ pm	1½ 2½ pm	14 1½ pm x int	14 1½ pm x int
Grand Junction of France	par 1 pm	par 1 pm	par 1 pm	par 1 pm
Central of France	1½ 1 pm	1½ 1 pm	1½ 1 pm	1½ 1 pm

Nothing new has transpired to-day in relation to Russia and Turkey, and the uncertainty has now prevailed so long that persons begin to be tired of talking of the affair. Everybody, however, wishes it settled, though some persons despair of its being so in any way but as the Emperor of Russia dictates, who, being accustomed to have his own way in all things—being thoroughly absolute and despotic in the affairs of his household, his court, and his empire—brooks no opposition, and has no comprehension of such a thing as yielding to circumstances or the wishes or desires of others. Those who suffer in their affairs from his arbitrary obstinacy are now acutely sensible of the impropriety of placing the large interests of industry at the mercy of one individual.

According to the accounts from the United States that country is happily flourishing like our own. The trade returns of the year ex-



hibit a greater activity than ever was before known. For the twelve months ending with June the value of the imports was 33,300,000/ against 24,000,000/ last year. The exports have increased in almost the like proportion, but not equally, America being one of those, according to the old theory, unfortunate countries which are always receiving more than they send away, and are always exposed to an adverse balance of trade.

COINAGE AT PHILADELPHI FOR JUNE, 1853.

Table with columns: Gold, No. pieces, Value. Dols. c. Rows include Double Eagles, Eagles, Half Eagles, Quarter Eagles, Gold Dollars, Silver, Half Dollars, Quarter Dollars, Dimes, Half Dimes, Copper, Cents.

GOLD DEPOSITS FOR COINAGE.

Table with columns: Source, Amount. Rows include From California, From other sources, Silver bullion deposited for coinage.

Annexed is a comparative statement of the gold deposits for the first six months of 1851, 1852, and 1853:-

Table with columns: Month, 1851 Dols., 1852 Dols., 1853 Dols. c. Rows include January through June, Total, Increase in 1853 over 1852, 1853 over 1851.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Table with columns: City, Latest Date, Rate of Exchange on London, Term. Rows include Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, St Petersburg, Madrid, Lisbon, Gibraltar, New York, Jamaica, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres, Singapore, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta, California, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Sydney, Valparaiso.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff) which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10 1/2 pence for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 1/2; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 0/2, it follows that gold is about 0 58 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 428 1/2 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10 1/2 pence for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 3/4; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 3/4, it follows that gold is 1 1/4 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 100 1/2-50 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0 42 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

Table with columns: Foreign gold in bars, Mexican dollars, Silver in bars. Rows include Foreign gold in bars, Mexican dollars, Silver in bars.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table with columns: Stock Name, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Rows include Bank Stock, 3 per cent, 3 per Cent Reduced Anns., 3 per Cent Consols Anns., 3 per Cent Anns., 1726, New 5 per Cent., Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860, Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, Ditto Jan. 5, 1860, Ditto Jan. 5, 1880, India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent, Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000, 25s p, Ditto under 500/., South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent., Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent, Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent, 3 per Cent Anns., 1751., Bank Stock for act, July 19., 3 per Cent Cons. for opn, July 19, India Stock for opn July 12., Excheq. Bills, 1000/., Ditto 500/., Ditto Small, Ditto Advertised id.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: City, Time, Tuesday, Friday. Rows include Amsterdam, Ditto, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, Paris, Ditto, Marseilles, Frankfurt on the Main, Vienna, Trieste, Petersburg, Madrid, Cadiz, Leghorn, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Lisbon, Oporto, Rio Janeiro, New York.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with columns: Paris, London, Paris, London, Paris, London. Rows include 4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 21, March and 22 Sept., 3 per Cent Rentes, div. 21, June and 22 December, Rank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July, Exchange on London 1 month, Ditto 3 months.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Rows include Austrian Bonds, Brazilian, 3 per cent, Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, 1852, Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839, Ditto New, 1843, Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent, Cuba, 6 per cent, Chilean, 6 per cent, Ditto 3 per cent, Danish, 3 per cent, 1825, Ditto 5 per cent Bonds, Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders, Ecuador, Grenada, 1 1/2 per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup., Ditto Deferred, Greek Bonds, red, Ditto blue, Mexico 3 per cent, Peruvian 4 1/2 per cent., Ditto Scrip, Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent, Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841, Ditto 4 per cent, Ditto 3 per cent, 1845, Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling, Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, Sardinian, 5 per cent., Spanish 3 per cent, Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred, Ditto Passive converted, Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded, Swedish Loan, Venezuela 3 1/2 per cent Bonds, Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent, Dividends on the above payable in London, Austrian, 5 per cent, 10 gu. par £ sterling, Belgian 2 1/2 per cent, Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent, Ditto, 5 per cent, Dutch 3 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders, Ditto 4 per cent Certificates, Ditto 5 per cent.



LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount n Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices July 15	Amer. Prices July 1
United States Bonds	6	1865	Jan. and July	110	112½
— Certificates	6	1867-8	—	110½	121½
Alabama	5	1858	—	86	—
Illinois	6	1870	—	—	—
Kentucky	6	1868	—	—	—
Maryland	6	1868	—	—	—
Massachusetts	5	1868	April and Oct.	107	—
Mississippi	6	(1861) 1866	May and Nov.	—	—
—	5	1850-8	Mar. and Sept.	—	—
New York	5	1862	Quarterly	92½	—
Ohio	6	1875	Jan. and July	—	117
Pennsylvania	5	1854-70	Feb. and Aug.	94½	—
South Carolina	5	1866	Jan. and July	100½	—
Virginia	6	1866	—	—	—
United States Bank Shares	—	1866	—	—	—
New York City	5	(1865) 1866	Quarterly	—	—

Exchange at New York 109½ 10

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	6/10s	Albion	500	5 0 0	90
30,000	7/16s & 6d	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	—
10,000	6/1 p c & 6d	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	50
24,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	22
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	24
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7
20,000	6/1 p cent	Church of England	50	2 0 0	3½
5,000	6/1 p c & 6d	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	30½
—	4/1	County	100	10 0 0	121
—	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	19
30,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7½
—	4/1 p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	5½
20,000	5/1 p cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	2 12 6	4½
4,651	20s	European Life	20	All	20½
—	4/1 p cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	4
—	—	General	5	—	5½
100,000	6/1 p cent	Globe	Stk.	—	152
30,000	5/1 p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	—
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	335
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	19½
13,453	17s & 6d	Indemnity Marine	100	20 7 0	62
50,000	2s & 2d	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4½
10,000	—	Law Life	100	10 0 0	56
30,000	—	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	5½
2,900	10s & 6d	London Fire	25	12 10 0	31
31,000	10s & 6d	London Ship	25	12 10 0	31
10,000	10s & 6d	Marine	100	15 0 0	26½
10,000	4/1 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	3
7,648	5/1 p c & 6d	Minerva	20	2 0 0	6
—	—	Monarch	5	1 0 0	1½
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	22½
10,000	—	National Provincial	5	1 0 0	1½
10,000	5/1 p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1½
20,000	4/1 p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	3½
—	—	Pelican	—	—	45
—	—	Phoenix	—	—	—
40,000	5/1 p cent	Professional Life	6½	0 10 0	—
2,500	17s & 6d	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	41
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8½
669,320	6/1 p c & 6d	Royal Exchange	Stk.	All	239
—	6/1	Sun Fire	—	—	—
4,000	17/10s	Do. Life	—	—	65
20,000	4/1 p c & 6d	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	5
5,000	2s 5d	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45½
—	5/1 p cent	Victoria Life	—	4 12 6	5½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr share
25,500	6/1 per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	80 xbs
20,000	6/1 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	59½ zd
40,000	—	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5 0 0	—
50,000	—	Chrd Bank, India Austral., & China	20	2 0 0	—
20,000	3/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	—
—	6/1 per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	—
—	—	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrd.	—	10 0 0	—
—	—	London Chrd. Bank of Austral.	20	12 10 0	—
15,000	6/1 p c & 2 p c b a	London and County	50	20 0 0	—
5,000	—	Ditto, Scrip	—	10 0 0	—
60,000	6/1 p c & 6d	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	—
50,000	6/1 p c & 6d	London and Westminster	150	20 0 0	—
10,000	6/1 p c & 3 p c b	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	—
10,000	5/1 per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	—
20,000	4/1 per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	—
24,000	8/1 p c & 6d	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	50 xdb
20,000	8/1 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	—
4,000	8/1 per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	—
12,000	6/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	—
50,000	—	Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com.	5	1 0 0	—
8,000	6/1 per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	47½
34,000	6/1 per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	79½
8,000	6/1 per ct	Ditto Ditto	—	2 10 0	—
60,000	7 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	20
15,000	—	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	—

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr share.
£	—	—	L.	L.	—
818,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	—	—
2,065,668	6 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	—	—
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	—	194½ zd
1,352,752	4 p cent	St. Katharine	Stk.	—	—
7,000	14 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	—
400,000	—	Victoria	20	4 0 0	—

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived. LATEST DATES.

On 11th July, AMERICA, per Asia steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, June 27; Boston, 28; New York, 29.  
 On 11th July, JAMAICA, June 22, via United States.  
 On 14th July, AMERICA, per Humboldt steamer, via Cowes—Montreal, July 1; New York, 2.  
 On 14th July, AFRICA, per Humboldt steamer, via Plymouth—Fernando Po, May 31; Lago, June 4; Cape Coast, 7; Sierra Leone, 15; Goree, 19; Madeira, July 6.  
 On 14th July, BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE, per Tay steamer, via Southampton—Buenos Ayres, June 2; Montevideo, 5; Rio de Janeiro, 14; Bahia, 18; Pernambuco, 21; St Vincent's, 29; Madeira, July 6; Lisbon, 9.  
 On 15th July, PENINSULAR, per Iberia steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, July 6; Cadiz, 7; Lisbon, 9; Oporto, 10; Vigo, 11.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON.

On 13th July (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.  
 On 15th July (morning), for WEST INDIES (Havana and Nassau excepted) HONDURAS, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per Magdalena steamer, via Southampton.  
 On 20th July (morning), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Washington steamer, via Southampton.  
 On 20th July (evening), for CANADA direct, per Sarah Sands steamer, via Liverpool.  
 On 20th July (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Indus steamer, via Southampton.  
 On 22nd July (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Niagara steamer, via Liverpool.  
 On 25th July (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Malacca.  
 \* If addressed "Via United States."  
 N.B.—The departure of the African mail steamer is postponed until the 31st inst.

Mails Due.

JULY 16.—West Indies.  
 JULY 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)  
 JULY 19.—America.  
 JULY 20.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.  
 JULY 20.—China, Singapore, and Straits.  
 JULY 23.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.  
 JULY 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.  
 JULY 28.—West Coast of Africa.  
 AUGUST 1.—West Indies.  
 AUGUST 1.—Mexico and Havana.  
 AUGUST 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)  
 AUGUST 16.—Brazil and River Plate.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS. From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qr	90,735	1,884	9,217	85	3,534	314
Weekly average, July 9.....	47 8	29 2	20 6	35 11	40 8	35 0
— 2.....	47 3	29 10	20 6	32 6	40 1	35 10
— June 23.....	46 11	29 3	20 1	32 8	39 5	34 9
— 18.....	45 7	29 1	18 11	30 11	38 11	34 6
— 11.....	43 11	29 10	18 10	34 9	38 1	34 9
— 4.....	43 3	29 6	19 0	34 0	36 9	33 4
Six weeks' average.....	45 8	29 5	19 3	33 5	39 0	34 9
Same time last year.....	41 0	27 7	20 1	31 1	32 6	32 0
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee and Perth.

In the week ending July 6, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buckwheat and buckwheat-meal
Foreign...	94,506	19,364	6,273	1,720	1,801	7,319	17,432	485
Colonial...	10,196	—	—	—	2,914	—	25	—
Total...	104,702	19,364	6,273	1,720	3,925	7,319	17,457	485

Imports of week..... 161,247 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The unfavourable weather had a sinister influence on the corn market to-day, and wheat was 1s per qr dearer. There is a great demand for poor Egyptian barley for feeding stock, and it sells from 22s to 23s per qr, which, considering its quality, is a very high price. For rye, too, there is a large demand, and very high prices are given. The favourable weather which prevailed a week ago in France has again changed; fears there are revived for the harvest, and the French Government is again in our market. When we remember what occurred in 1847 we can but deprecate this course. Then the French Government undertook to be the purveyor to its subjects. Then, as now, the Minister instructed the Prefects to state, in order to calm apprehension, that there would be no want, when there actually was a deficiency; and then, as now, the Government by purchases kept down the price, kept up undue consumption, and, in the end, exposed the people to great privations. Then, as now, it deranged the operations of the corn merchants, raising the price against them when they would buy, and preventing them reaping a profit when they would sell. Now, again it is disorganising the great natural machinery for equalising the wants of different people and the variations of the seasons, which grows up with the division of labour and the multiplication of mankind; and again it is impelling the French, from its excessive care and its excessive fears, to present waste, exposing them to future want. When we reflect on the care which corn merchants take to find out the best and the cheapest markets, to buy at the best time, and send their corn where it will fetch the greatest price, on the knowledge which is requisite to



carry out their intentions, on the correspondents which the merchants must have, on the credits which they must establish in widely different countries, we perceive that the machinery for supplying distant nations with food and for equalising the effects of the seasons is complicated, ingenious, and, though man be the agent for working it out, actually divine. It is a part of the existence of society, and the rash men who thoughtlessly meddle with it, and derange or destroy it, whatever may be their motives and their titles, are amongst the worst enemies of the people. It is necessary now, as the season is threatening, and as the people formerly suffered from the meddling of Governments with their supply of food, even our own Government, to say explicitly and strongly that no more mischievous policy can be adopted than for Governments to go into the corn markets and interfere with the regular course of trade.

There have been great storms in Holland, attended with hail, which have done a great deal of damage; but the circulars from there of the 12th speak of the approach of the rye harvest, and say if the weather be favourable for getting in the crop, it will be more plentiful than was anticipated. The continental wheat markets in general are quiet.

Though the harvest prospects are unfavourable at home, and generally on the continent of Europe, they are favourable in the United States. We learn from the *Baltimore American*, that the wheat harvest is actively progressing in Maryland, Virginia, and parts of Pennsylvania. The statements that were made some weeks since of the depredation of the fly and joint-worm are now generally admitted to have been exaggerated, and the general tone of the country press warrants the expectation that, with the exception of some particular localities, the crop will be a full one. The *St Louis Republican* of the 12th of June says most of the wheat between Memphis and that city has been cut, and the dry weather has favoured in getting it in. The yield is very abundant. We learn, too, from private sources, that this account is correct, and that the prospects of the harvest in the States are extremely favourable. It deserves to be noticed that the quantity of flour brought to New York this year by canals has decreased in comparison to the quantity last year. The latest returns are as follows:—

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide water during the third week in June, in the years 1852 and 1853, is as follows:—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1852	137,769	183,788	219,339	59
1853	129,554	201,112	94,409	6,301

Dec. 8,235 Inc. 17,324 Dec. 124,530 Inc. 6,251

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of June inclusive, during the years 1852 and 1853, is as follows:—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1852	866,210	995,607	1,648,394	71,126
1853	697,074	1,083,950	461,404	148,403

Dec. 169,136 Inc. 91,643 Dec. 1,186,990 Inc. 77,377

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding of last year, shows a decrease of 150,298 bbls of flour.

It must, however, be remembered that every year railroads come more and more into competition with the canals, and that great quantities of flour and wheat are now brought by rail, whereas formerly there was no other conveyance but the canals.

The immense quantity of maize grown in the States enables the farmers there, for a proper consideration, to sell the bulk of their wheat crops, and thus, if the price rises in Europe, so as to make exportation extremely profitable to the Americans, there is scarcely a limit short of their whole growth of wheat to the extent of their export. A price equivalent to 60s for good red wheat would probably suffice to bring hither a very large supply from the States; and there is, accordingly, no prospect of the price going higher than that, with all the world too open to us, though the harvest should be deficient, and the consumption continue to be enormous.

The sugar market has not been very active, but it has been steady, and prices have been fully maintained.

In coffee there has not been much doing, but the market has been firm. The tea market is inactive, the trade declining to purchase at present rates. Duty was paid at this port during the week ending 7th instant on 646,884 lbs against 621,382 lbs in the same period last year.

The silk market remains quiet and steady. There are no fresh arrivals from Shanghai, nor any intelligence from China by the mail.

The total sales this week in the Liverpool cotton market have been 46,000 bales, of which spinners took 33,000, exporters 10,000, a considerable portion of which was destined for Russia, and speculators 3,000 bales. The latter continue to operate with great caution, awaiting the issue of the pending political disputes. In prices there is no quotable change, but the better qualities of American are more difficult to buy. From America this week we learn that a further slight decline had taken place in the receipts, the excess being now reduced to 208,000 bales. The accounts of the new crop continue discouraging, it being generally very backward and sickly; fine weather may yet remedy this to a great extent, though the prospect of another large yield is becoming more and more remote. In this market the sales have only reached 1,400 bales; and Bengal, the stock of which is very large, has been sold at 3d per lb below the previous nominal rates, while in other descriptions there is no change.

The public sales of colonial wool began on Thursday. There was a fair attendance of buyers from our own manufacturing districts, but not many foreign buyers were present. Fine wools obtained about the same price as last sales, but inferior wools were 1d per lb cheaper.

There has been a sudden and considerable fall in tallow, many holders of speculative contracts being induced to realise the large profits attached to them. The price to-day is 52s 6d for St Peterburg Y. C. on the spot, and 51s to 51s 3d for delivery the last three months this year.

Trade of all kinds continues to suffer from the protracted disputes between Russia and Turkey, and merchants heartily pray for their termination.

INDIGO.

The third series of quarterly sales for the present year commenced on Tuesday last; they consist of 13,267 chests, viz., 11,357 chests, of which about 8,000 chests Bengal, and similar qualities, in catalogue A, and 1,990 chests various in catalogue B. Since the very opening the competition on the part of the buyers has been spirited for all desirable Bengal, &c., kinds, and with the exception of low consuming qualities, which go at about May rates, prices range from 2d to 4d per lb above the average currence of the May sales; for good and fine, of which there is but a very small proportion in the sale, even a higher advance, 4d to 6d and more, is readily obtained. Good Kurpahs are also in demand at 2d to 3d per lb advance, but ordinary and low are comparatively neglected at last sale's prices; dry leaf Madras goes at par to 2d discount.

The following is the result obtained in four sittings:—

	Chests.
Total quantity declared.....	13,267
Total withdrawn, including those not printed	2,250
Total bought in .....	1,148
Bonafide sold.....	2,687
	6,035

Leaving .....

Which will come forward next week.

COTTON.

New York, June 28.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.			
	June 18	June 24	June 24
NEW ORLEANS, ON .....	18	SOUTH CAROLINA.....	24
MOBILE .....	18	NORTH CAROLINA.....	35
FLORIDA .....	16	VIRGINIA .....	1
TEXAS .....	11	NEW YORK .....	25
GEORGIA .....	24	OTHER PORTS.....	38

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, .....	87,469	99,373		12,104
Received at the ports since do. ....	3,161,736	2,555,293	206,443	
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do. ....	1,593,195	1,539,892	33,303	
Exported to France since do. ....	408,807	405,705	3,102	
Exported to the North of Europe since do. ....	167,003	160,746	6,257	
Exported to other foreign ports since do. ....	164,199	164,803		604
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do. ....	2,328,204	2,291,146	37,058	
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	268,537	189,321	79,216	

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts.)

	1853	1852
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates.....	39,991	22,410

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, .....		87,469		99,373
Received since .....		3,161,736		2,555,293
Total supply .....		3,249,205		2,654,666
Deduct shipments.....	2,328,204		2,291,146	
Deduct stock left on hand .....	268,537		189,321	
Leaves for American consumption .....		2,596,741		2,480,497
		652,461		574,399

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans .....	18	20	5
— Mobile .....	18	3	1
— Florida .....	16		
— Galveston .....			
— Savannah .....	24	4	
— Charleston .....	21	3	
— New York .....	28	37	4
Total .....	67	10	93

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 3d to 5-32d per lb. Exchange, 109½ to 109¾.

The market continues inactive, being unfavourably affected by the unsettled state of political affairs abroad, and of the sales nearly half were of sundry parcels in transit from southern ports to Liverpool. We have, however, no change to note in prices. The sales for the last three days are 9,000 bales, making a total for the week of 13,600 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	c	c	c	c	c
Inferior .....	none	none	none	none	none	none
Low to good ordinary .....	9	9½	9	9½	9	9½
Low to good middling .....	10	11	10	11	10½	11½
Middling fair to fair .....	11½	11½	11½	11½	12	13
Fully fair to good fair .....	0	0	0	0	0	0



LIVERPOOL MARKET, July 15.  
PRICES CURRENT.

	1852 - Same period			1853 - Same period		
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.
Upland .....	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
New Orleans .....	5½d	6d	6½d	6½d	7d	7½d
Pernambuco .....	5½	6½	7	7	8	8½
Egyptian .....	5½	6½	7	7	8	8½
Surat and Madras .....	3½	4	4½	4½	5	5½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to July 15.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to July 15.		Exports, Jan. 1 to July 15.		Computed Stock, July 15.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,490,765	1,415,541	1,058,769	1,055,400	170,130	134,000	879,670	661,390

The cotton market has been free from any excitement during the week, and on several days appeared rather dull. A fair amount of business has, however, been done by the trade, and the demand from exporters has been steady and considerable. Holders of the better classes of American have obtained full prices, as the supply is becoming more contracted; the lower qualities are, however, less saleable, from their increasing abundance and the very dirty and objectionable character of the greater part of the stock. Brazil is generally somewhat dearer. Egyptians are offered freely, and some lower sales have been made. The stock is very heavy. East India do not command a ready sale, though a large business has been done in them. The sales to-day are 8,000 bales, at very steady prices. The reported export amounts to 10,030 bales, consisting of 7,910 American, 400 Brazil, and 1,720 East India.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to July 7, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852  
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Petersburg	551	512	522	561	145	158	299	269	123	103	21475	20332
Hamburg	17172	16966	3553	2457	4531	3997	6031	6742	2453	3319	20887	24001
Bremen	213	10	5	5	37	11	115	94	18	15	468	205
Antwerp	690	484	251	254	510	793	241	391	447	703	10823	16920
Rotterdam	9176	8257	1013	1078	1169	1131	2987	2990	1408	1379	8267	13453
Amsterdam	1690	1517	91	43	207	148	1519	1555	526	524	175	100
Zwolle	133	731	...	4	45	34	23	19	5	4	...	39
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leor	1359	1931	4	...	16	15	22	8	37	16	815	648
Denmark &c	1518	1640	20	20	413	154	441	473	325	305	3189	3519
Otr. Bro. Pcs	165	336	41	23	38	53	9	11	17	17	1800	72
Other parts	416	336	...	...	9	...	426	612	20	3	...	...
Total	34318	31874	5503	4449	7150	6446	13115	13165	6379	6187	67530	81168

Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1853.  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON:—	Price July 14 1852.			Price July 1853.			Price July 1851.			Price July 1849.		
	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q
Upland fair.....per lb	0	6½	0	5½	0	5½	0	7½	0	5	0	4½
Ditto good fair.....	0	6½	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	5	0	4½
Pernambuco fair.....	0	7	0	7	0	6½	0	8	0	5½	0	5½
Ditto good fair.....	0	7½	0	7½	0	7½	0	8½	0	5½	0	5½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	10½	0	9½	0	9½	0	11½	0	8½	0	7½
No. 30 WATER do, do, 5lbs 2oz.....	0	10½	0	9½	0	9½	0	11½	0	8½	0	7½
27-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz.....	5	0	4	7½	4	3	5	3	4	8	3	8
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz.....	5	10½	5	7½	5	3	6	5	6	4	7	8
29-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz.....	8	6	8	3	7	9	3	8	3	8	7	8
40-in., 86 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz.....	9	6	9	1½	8	7½	10	1½	8	10½	7	6
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz.....	10	9	10	4½	9	9	11	1½	9	6	8	4½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs.....	7	9	7	4½	7	6	8	6	7	7½	6	4½

There is very little to report of our market this week that differs from the tenor of our reports for some weeks past. Yarn continues in good demand at full prices, if we except India qualities, in which there is less activity, but still without any noticeable change in value. The same may be said of cloth only the exception is a more important one to our market, as the production of our mills dependent upon India and China for disposal is very large, and the continuance of unfavourable accounts from these markets is sure to affect prices, and we have heard of considerable concessions being made to effect sales of cloth only suitable for our Eastern markets. This week a new feature has appeared respecting the question of wages, viz., a combination of masters. It will now be union against union.

BRADFORD, July 14.—The wool staplers appear to have acted with greater care in their purchases, and the supply coming to hand is limited, and prices a turn in favour of the buyer. The unsettled Eastern question acts as a drawback to the yarn business, and the sales are limited. There is no change worthy of note during the week in pieces.

LEEDS, July 12.—We have nothing new to report of the state of our cloth markets this week. The business done at the cloth halls both on Saturday and to-day was about the same as for the last few weeks. Heavy goods for the winter continue in demand, but little is now done in light goods, yet, on the whole, business is quite as brisk as usual at this season. Prices are steady, and the mills are pretty fully employed. The home houses have been pretty busy since this day week, but business has been dull with the foreign houses.

Huddersfield, July 12.—We have had a very good market to-day, everything new and seasonable having been bought up very freely. The wool sales commence on Thursday, and will be watched with a good deal of interest, the quantity offered being very large.

HALIFAX, July 9.—Every branch of the worsted trade, from the raw material to the finished article, is paralysed by the threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent; and the transactions are so limited as to render prices little more than nominal.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 2.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The arrivals of flour have continued moderate, and as the stock is small, particularly of fresh ground, prices, with a steady and rather increasing demand for export, have further generally advanced about 6½ cents, the market closing with much firmness, though there is but little inquiry for home use. Our notations refer to fresh ground alone; old and inferior are disposed of at lower rates. Canada is less plenty and very firm: 1,000 brls brought 4 dol 62½ to 4 dol 68½ in bond, but at the close 4 dol 68½ to 4 dol 750 was a fair quotation. Southern has continued in fair request, part for export, but fresh ground having been offered less freely, prices of low grades have advanced a trifle—the better grades are without change. The sales are 2,600 brls, closing steadily at 5 dol to 5 dol 12½ for common to good brands Alexandria, Baltimore and Georgetown, 5 dol 18½ to 5 dol 37½ for good and favourite brands, including Bandywine, 5 dol 50c to 7 dol for fancy brands, and 5 dol for Haxall. Rye flour continues dull, with sales of 100 brls at 5 dol 72c for fine, and 4 dol to 4 dol 31½ for superfine. Corn meal is dull, with sales of 50 brls Jersey at 2 dol 92½ cash.

GRAIN.—The wheat market has been better supplied since our last, and although there has continued a good demand for export and a fair inquiry for home use, the former has been chiefly to complete shipments, and the market closes heavily at a general reduction on all grades of 1 to 2 cents. The sales include 1,000 bushels good white Canada at 1 dol 18c in bond; 6,000 fair white Genesee, 1 dol 28c; 800 inferior do., 1 dol 20c; 2,700 fair white Michigan, 1 dol 21½; 7,000 inferior Western, 1 dol 5c, from store; 9,700 red Ohio, 1 dol 10c to 1 dol 12c; 20,700 mixed do., 1 dol 12c to 1 dol 14c; and 28,100 fair to prime white do., 1 dol 20c to 1 dol 22½, closing at 1 dol 20c for good. Rye is in fair request, and sales have been made of 2,400 bushels Jersey and State at 87c to 89c, and 1,200 do. River 90c—the latter may now be quoted at 88c to 89c. Oats are less plenty, and with a good demand prices have advanced about one cent. Corn has been in good demand for home use, and as yellow and other prime qualities have been scarce, prices have advanced. White is dull, but also a little higher: the sales are 75,000 bushels, closing at our revised notations.

Export of BREAD STUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since September 1, 1852.

From—	Flour.				Meal.				Wheat.				Corn.					
	bbis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	bush	...	...	...	...	bush	...	...	...
New York.....June 23	734,316	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	3,425,116	...	...	...	...	...	536,059	...	...	...
New Orleans.....18	166,067	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	40,308	...	...	...	...	...	671,969	...	...	...
Philadelphia.....24	135,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,181	...	...	...	...	...	130,074	...	...	...
Baltimore.....24	124,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138,068	...	...	...	...	...	59,084	...	...	...
Boston.....24	45,911	...	...	...	327	...	...	...	25,979	...	...	...	...	...	12,482	...	...	...
Other ports.....18	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,169	...	...	...	...	...	46,483	...	...	...
Total.....	1,214,364	...	...	...	606	...	...	...	4,169,478	...	...	...	...	...	1,486,091	...	...	...
Same time last year.....	1,124,383	...	...	...	1,710	...	...	...	2,116,968	...	...	...	...	...	1,389,210	...	...	...
Increase.....	89,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,052,510	...	...	...	...	...	65,881	...	...	...
Decrease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a short supply of English wheat at Mark Lane last Monday, yet it met rather a slow sale at former prices, and there was only a moderate demand for foreign at no change in the value of any description: the imports consisted of 2,000 qrs from Acheloo, 2,144 qrs from Alexandria, 1,300 qrs from Barletta, 1,850 qrs from Berdian-ki, 1,545 qrs from Constantinople, 900 qrs from Dantzic, 1,215 qrs from Hamburg, 80 qrs from Harlingen, 3,850 qrs from Marianopoli, 2,397 qrs from New York, 6,050 qrs from Odessa, 422 qrs from Opoto, 750 qrs from Stettin, 2,000 qrs from Varna, and 700 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 27,183 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,291 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 6,338 sacks, from foreign ports 50 sacks and 5,271 barrels: the trade for this article was steady at the full quotations of the previous week. There were only 140 qrs barley from our own coast, 8 qrs from Scotland, and 2,160 qrs from foreign ports: a fair extent of business was transacted in grinding samples at rather more money. Beans and peas were very dear, few samples of either appearing on the market. The arrivals of oats coastwise were 1,271 qrs, 2,989 qrs from Scotland, 3,896 qrs from Ireland, and 3,493 qrs from foreign ports. There was a fair sale for fresh heavy corn at 6d to 1s per qr over the currency of the previous Monday. The stocks are exhausted in the hands of the factors, and the large dealers have few left, but they prefer to get off those they hold at the present high prices to making new purchases. From the state of the French markets there is a lull in the demand for floating cargoes, but the importers show much firmness.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were moderate, yet the trade was inactive, and wheat receded 1d to 2d per 70 lbs in value, and American flour declined fully 6d per barrel, but English and French commanded former rates.

There were only limited arrivals of foreign grain at Hull, but the farmers brought forward a better supply of wheat; sales were checked by the high prices demanded by the sellers, and only a limited business was in consequence transacted, and that without any quotable change in the value of good qualities: average, 5s 8d per qr.

There were fair arrivals of wheat at Leeds, and prices receded 1s to 2s per qr where sales were forced: average, 5s 10d on 5,908 qrs.

There were limited deliveries of wheat at Ipswich, and full prices were obtained for all good qualities: average, 47s 2d on 1,116 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark Lane on Wednesday were very limited, but there were fair imports of foreign. Wheat was held at Monday's prices, but few sales were effected, as the holders would not give way in price to meet the views of the buyers. Barley was quite as dear. Oats were taken by the consumers in small quantities for immediate use at fully as much money. Several buyers of Indian corn appeared, owing to unfavourable reports of the potatoes from some parts of Ireland.

There has been less life in the Scotch markets this week. At Edinburgh the deliveries of wheat from the farmers were good, and a steady sale was experienced, at barely the rates of the previous week: average, 55s 1d on 850 qrs. The imports of foreign grain at Leith were moderate, consisting of 3,130 qrs wheat, 3,161 qrs barley, and 1,050 qrs oats. Foreign wheat was in slow request. Scotch oats were 1s to 2s per qr dearer. There was a fair supply of



grain up the Clyde for Glasgow, and that a Grangemouth was tolerably good. Wheat was steady in value and demand, but oats were fully 1s per qr dearer, several parcels having been taken for exportation to Australia.

Birmingham market on Thursday was shortly supplied with wheat, and the millers purchased it slowly at about former prices, although the day was wet: average, 33s 4d on 1,252 qr.

At Bristol a steady demand took place for wheat, and there was a moderate supply; rain for 24 hours: average, 47s 11d on 515 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Newbury were moderate. Trade was languid, at previous rates. Weather very wet: average, 47s 5d on 1,505 qrs.

The quantity of wheat offering at Uxbridge was limited, and it met a ready sale at 1s to 2s per qr more money: average, 48s 3d on 384 qrs.

The weekly averages were 47s 8d on 90,736 qrs wheat, 29s 2d on 1,884 qrs barley, 20s 6d on 9,217 qrs oats, 35s 11d on 85 qrs rye, 40s 8d on 2,684 qrs beans, and 15s on 214 qrs peas.

For this day's market there were short fresh arrivals of English grain, but fair imports of foreign, mostly from the South of Europe. The unfavourable change in the weather, rain having set in late on Wednesday and continued throughout yesterday and this morning, has induced buyers to come forward again, and a fair extent of business was transacted in wheat at rather over Monday's prices generally. Some choice Genesee made 1s to 2s per qr advance. Flour was in good request, the best brands of American realising full price. Barley was rather dearer, and good grinding samples were in request. Beans and peas supported former rates readily. The consumers purchased oats to a fair extent at quite as high rates. The accounts of the crops are very disastrous by this morning's post, from so much heavy rain since Wednesday.

The London averages announced this day were—

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Values in qrs and prices.

Arrivals this Week.

Table with columns: English, Irish, Foreign. Sub-columns for Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Flour.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Large table listing various types of corn (Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc.) and their prices in different regions and currencies.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK. (For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—During the week there has been more inquiry, and the market closes with a firmer appearance; prices, however, do not show any change since last Friday. A large business has been done in West India, transactions to yesterday (Thursday) amounting to 2,340 hhds and tons, at extreme rates. On Tuesday 267 hhds and tons Barbadoes found buyers at 34s to 39s for low to fine yellow, being easier for some of the lots. 142 hhds and 131 brls other kinds went as follows:—Nevis, 22s to 35s 6d for mid brown to fine yellow; or crystallised Demerara, 34s 6d to 39s 6d; brown, 32s to 34s per cwt. The clearances of sugar last week were 4,374 tons, which, compared with the corresponding one of 1852, showed an increase of nearly 1,000 tons. Deliveries for home use are larger by 5,600 tons, while for export a falling off to the same extent is apparent. The stock consists of 62,888 tons, being 25,713 tons less than last year, this decrease being entirely upon colonial descriptions.

Mauritius.—825 bags sold at full prices: yellow, low to good, 35s to 37s brown, 31s 6d to 32s 6d. Some business has also been done by private contract. The stock is reduced to 5,714 tons, against 12,074 tons at same time last year.

Bengal.—The sales on Tuesday comprised only 1,938 bags, which found buyers at stiffer rates: white Benares, mid to fine, 36s 6d to 38s 6d; fine Dhoobah, 39s 6d to 40s; low ditto, 35s to 36s per cwt.

Madras.—No public sales have taken place, and transactions privately are limited, without alteration in prices, for soft kinds.

Foreign.—There has been a moderate amount of business done this week at previous rates. 89 hhds Porto Rico, by auction, sold at 37s 6d to 40s for good to fine, and 156 brls extra fine St Croix at 43s to 49s 6d. 6,441 bags Pernambuco about one-fourth sold: brown, 30s 6d to 32s; yellow, 28s to 36s for grocery; grey and white bought in at 36s to 41s. 290 cases 386 bags Bahia were chiefly bought in: brown and yellow, 33s 6d to 35s 6d; white, 37s 6d to 40s. A cargo of brown Bahia, 850 casks, sold at 31s to 32s for this port and two cargoes Havana for an outport, Nov. 12s to 14s, 22s to 23s.

Regend.—The market continues firm. A steady inquiry has been made for the lower class of goods at last week's rates: brown patent lumps, 45s 6d; titlers, good brown grocery to fair, 46s to 47s 6d; fine upwards. There is no change in other articles. Treacle sells at 16s 6d to 18s 6d. Sugars refined under bond are quiet. A few hundred tons Dutch crushed have sold at the recent decline. English crushed is firm at 31s: 10 lb loaves, 35s 6d.

MOLASSES.—The sales in West India have been very small this week.

COFFEE.—Since last Friday the demand has been inactive, prices again suffering a partial decline when holders have shown a disposition to press sales; 1,400 bags native Ceylon by auction were mostly bought in: good ordinary of new import, 46s 6d; old, 46s. Privately nothing was done yesterday. 519 casks 534 barrels and bags plantation about half sold at previous rates to 1s decline: good to fine, 70s to 78s; fine ordinary to middling, 52s to 65s; triage and ordinary, 44s to 50s; peas, 69s 6d to 70s. A small parcel of Mocha brought 66s for fair clean garbled short berry. 2,060 bags Costa Rica sold at 1s decline: shipping kinds, 59s to 56s; coloury, mid to good, 56s to 65s. 2,930 bags St Domingo were taken in at 42s to 48s. Two cargoes Rio sold, but no particulars are allowed to transpire.

COCOA.—There have not been any public sales of West India this week, but there is a fair enquiry at previous rates. Foreign is quiet. Guayaquil can be bought at 55s.

RICE.—In the early part of the week sales were made at easier rates, but yesterday there was a better demand, owing to the unfavourable change in the weather. 3,385 bags Bengal about one-third part sold at 11s 6d to 12s for fine white. A cargo of Arracan reported sold, besides several large parcels of East India. The stock is now only 13,400 tons, against 13,000 tons in 1852, 22,800 tons in 1851, and 21,100 tons at same period in 1850.

TEA.—Business has been nearly suspended this week, the trade awaiting further news from China, but the mail which arrived this week brings no letters, so that the market will continue in an unsettled state until the next is due. Good congenous meet with an inquiry: common neglected. Fine green teas are taken by the trade as required at high prices. No public sales are advertised.

PIMENTO.—The market is quiet. The deliveries keep steady. Stock on the 9th inst., 5,952 bags, against 3,751 bags last year at corresponding period.

PEPPER.—The few sales made in black have been at previous rates, but the market is inactive.

OTHER SPICES.—200 cases cassia lignea sold at rather easier rates, from 120s to 125s for 3rd to 1st pile. Nutmegs and mace remain without further attention, and the sales have been limited. Common cloves are quiet. Of Bengal ginger 1,117 bags 453 pkts about two-thirds sold at 20s for rough, being a full price. 907 bags African partly found buyers at 25s 6d in bond, bought in at 21s for fair quality.

BRANDY.—The market is again higher: Hennessy's, 1851's to hhds, 7s 7d per gallon.

SALT PATE.—There has been some speculative inquiry at stiffer rates, and a fair amount of business done by private treaty. 2,548 bags Bengal at public sale were chiefly disposed of: refrac 3 1/2 to 2 1/2, 28s 6d; 6 1/2 to 5 1/2, 28s to 29s 6d; 1 1/2 to 1 1/2, 26s per cwt. The imports and deliveries of E. I. from 1st Jan. to this time have been as follows:—

Table with columns: Imports, Deliveries, Stock. Rows for 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850.

NITRATE SODA is quiet.

COCHINEAL.—The market is firmer, there having been a good demand this week. 100 bags in public sale brought an advance of 1d to 2d. Honduras silvers, good 4s 2d to 4s 3d; mixed with dead grain, 3s 7d to 4s; low small blacks, 2s 11d to 4s; Teneriffe grain, 4s 2d to 4s 6d per lb.

LAC DYE is quite neglected. The present stock of 10,624 chests is 3,700 chests in excess of last year's at corresponding period.

DREWOODS.—The market continues quiet but firm. A parcel St Domingo sold at 51 2s 6d.

DRYSALTERY GOODS.—Cutch keeps very firm at 37s 6d to 38s. Gambier flat at 31s, but there appears to be no buyers at less. A parcel fair Bengal turmeric, rather wormy, was bought in at 10s 6d. Safflower is inactive.

DRUGS.—The public sales yesterday went off flatly. 360 cases camphor were bought in at 105s, there being no buyers near that price. Oil aniseed partly sold at 5s 4d, being 2d lower. Cassia was taken in at 9s 6d per lb. The small quantity of castor oil submitted sold without alteration in value. East India star aniseeds brought 78s to 79s, being lower. Cubes of fair quality sold at 105s. There was nothing new to remark in gums except a decline on East India Arabic of 2s to 3s. Olibanum was rather dearer for the better qualities. Optum is without change.

METALS.—The sales in most kinds have been to a moderate extent, and generally at last week's rates. Scotch pig iron has sold as high as 54s, but closed at 53s 6d cash for mixed numbers. Railway bars and other kinds are steady. Spelter is lower again, being quoted 21l to 21l 10s on the spot. East India tin has met with more inquiry, and holders appear indisposed to make large sales: Banca sold at 108s; Straits, 105s to 106s. No change is reported in English. Copper keeps steady, owing to the small supply of foreign on offer.

OILS.—Pale seal has sold at 38l to 39l 5s for new; now rather more demanded. Other kinds of common fish are inactive. Sperma has been quiet, as the supply is increasing. Linseed has met with a good demand, and touched 30s. Some speculators being compelled to sell, not more than 29s 6d can now be obtained; 30s 6d for delivery to the end of the year. Rape is fully 1s higher; foreign refined, 37s 6d. Supplies from abroad will be light. Cocoa-nut and palm support the recent improvement. Olive is neglected.

TURPENTINE.—Rough is unaltered, viz., 10s to 10s 6d. Spirits have advanced; British, 44s 6d to 45s; American fully 1s more, casks included.

HEMP.—Clean Petersburg is firmer. There have been some arrivals of Manila. 1,192 bales Jute went at 19l to 21l 10s for the sound portion; about half was damaged which sold in proportion.



TALLOW.—The market has been less excited than last week, and sales on the spot are reported as in decline. 1st sort Y C, 52s to 52s 6d; to arrive in the last three months, 51s to 51s 6d. Yesterday there was much inquiry. Town tallow is the same as quoted on Friday last.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, July 11.

Table with 3 columns: 1851, 1852, 1853. Rows include Stock this day, Delivered last week, Do. since 1st June, Arrived last week, Do. since 1st June, Price of YC on the spot, Do. Town last Friday.

POSTSCRIPT, FRIDAY EVENING

SUGAR.—There was a steady business done to-day at full prices. 768 hhds West India sold: middling Barbadoes, at 32s 6d to 33s; St Lucia at 31s 6d to 32d 6d for brown to good yellow; and the week's transactions reach 2,130 hhds. Mauritius—7,361 bags all sold at full prices: yellow, 33s to 37s 6d; brown, 31s 6d; dark ditto, 27s to 27s 6d. Bengal—2,588 bags brought 36s 6d to 40s for low to fine white Benares; other kinds went at steady rates. Foreign—50 hhds Porto Rico brought 36s to 38s 6d for mid to fine yellow.

COFFEE.—175 chests and 77 brls and bags plantation nearly all sold at about yesterday's rates. 400 bags native Ceylon were bought in at 46s for old import. 590 bags Costa Rica went at 51s to 52s 6d.

RICE.—2,017 bags Bengal part sold at 11s 3d to 12s for mid to good white; broken, 10s 6d per cwt.

SAGO.—270 boxes fair bold grain sold cheaply at 19s 6d to 20s. SPICES.—170 cases cassia lignea brought 120s to 125s. 14 brls Dutch nutmeg, 1s 11d to 2s 6d per lb for limed.

SALTPETRE.—500 bags Bengal sold at 26s 6d to 27s for 11 1/2 to 7 refraction, and some business was done privately.

SUNDRIES.—9 casks flag anatto part sold at 1s 5 1/2d to 1s 6d per lb. Quercitron bark taken in at 7s 6d to 8s. Plumbago part sold 6s to 10s per cwt. Gutes percha part sold at 10d to 1s 4d per lb. India rubber was bought in at much higher rates for Para.

OILS.—78 tuns colonial sperm of good quality were part sold at 89 1/2 per tun. 402 casks palm were bought in at 37s to 38s 3d per cwt.

TALLOW.—The sales went off at a reduction of 1s to 2s. 305 casks Australian only part sold at 47s 6d to 51s 6d. E. I. in boxes, 46s to 52s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market continues very barely supplied, but no alteration to note as to prices. Several parcels of Dutch and Belgian loaves have been sold from 44s 6d to 45s. In the bonded market loaves are in good demand; crushed steady. Dutch loaves are firmer; sales have been made at 32s for 10 lb and 33s 6d for 6 lb, but are now held for 33s and 34s. About 600 tons Dutch have been sold from 25s 3d to 26s. Several sales have been effected in Belgian loaves at 30s 6d to 31s. Crushed, nothing doing.

GREEN FRUIT.—The sale of West India pine apples continues brisk. 20,000 sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale realised good prices. Lisbon oranges have advanced 2s to 5s per box. Lemons improved in value, the stock of both articles being short. Barcelona nuts are held for an advance, and an improvement of one shilling per bag may be noted.

DRY FRUIT.—The clearances of currants and raisins continue large, but the business of the week has been quite the contrary. Advices from all quarters respecting the next crop are such as to leave little hope of any currant, and to excite much fears respecting raisins, especially Turkey. This afternoon very fine currants were sold at 110s.

FLAX.—A public sale of Egyptian realised an advance of 1l to 3l per ton. HEMP.—The supplies keeping out, the prices continue to rise, and are 1l to 1 1/2 10s higher.

COTTON.—The market continues dull, and the transactions limited; prices are unchanged, with the exception of Bengal, which, although relatively cheap, is difficult of sale, and has declined 1/4d per lb. during the fortnight. Sales of cotton wool from the 6th inst. to the 14th inst. inclusive:—300 bales Surat at 3d to 4 1/2d for very ord to fair; 700 bales Madras, at 4 1/2d to 4 1/4d for fair to good fair Tinnivally; 400 bales Bengal, at 3 1/2d for middling.

SEEDS.—Canary seeds meets a better sale. All other seeds steady, and quotations of last week well supported.

TOBACCO.—Market generally very firm, with an upward tendency for Western leaf and strips.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—An active demand has been maintained for almost all kinds of leather, and there is scarcely an article of which the stocks have not been considerably reduced. The tendency of prices is upward; heavy foreign butts have fully supported former quotations, and in some cases have brought an advance of 1/4d per lb. At Leadenhall on Tuesday good crop hides, 40 lbs to 50 lbs, were scarce, and much wanted. Light English butts were greatly in request, and realised a slight advance in prices. Good calf skins, also, of 50 lbs to 70 lbs, were in small supply and may be quoted about 1d per lb higher.

METALS.—The demand for copper is increasing, and prices are firm. Tin is also somewhat firmer. Lead and spelter without change. Iron is more in demand. Tin plates without alteration.

PROVISIONS

More inquiry for prime parcels of bacon, which are very scarce. In butter there is a brisk trade for all kinds; Clonmel selling freely at 90s on board, and Friesland at 84s landed—the condition not very good.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with columns: BUTTER, BACON. Rows include Stock, Do ivory, Stock, Deliveries for years 1851, 1852, 1853 and Irish butter, Foreign do, Sale Bacon.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, July 11.—Since our last report, the supplies of each kind of meat on sale in these markets have been seasonably extensive. Owing chiefly to the prevailing hot weather, the demand has ruled heavy, and prices have declined quite 2d per 8 lbs.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 11.—The imports of foreign stock into London last week were on a very extensive scale, they having amounted to 10,811 head. During the correspond-

ing week in 1852 we received 5,299; in 1851, 4,355; in 1850, 4,707; in 1849, 4,151; in 1848, 4,109; and in 1847, 3,719 head. The imports into London last week were—Beasts, 1,241; sheep, 6,676; lambs, 1,300; calves, 293; pigs, 803.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was very extensive, but in very middling condition. All breeds were dull in sale, and quite 2d per 8 lbs lower than on Monday last.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts were seasonably large, and of a full average weight. Although the attendance of buyers was extensive, the trade was in a very inactive state, at Friday's depression in the currencies of 2d per 8 lbs. The top figure for beef was 4s 4d; but a few very superior sorts realised 4s 6d per 8 lbs.

The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 2,600 Scots and short-horns, with a few horns-breeds; from other parts of England, 660 Herefords, runts, Scots, &c.; and from Scotland, 300 horned and polled Scots.

There was a considerable increase in the supply of sheep, in which only a moderate business was doing. The Princess old Downs, from their comparative scarcity, realised full prices—viz., from 4s 5d to 4s 10d per 8 lbs; but the value of all other breeds was 2d per 8 lbs lower than on this day's night.

With lambs we were rather heavily supplied. The sale for them was very dull, and the quotations were from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs lower than on Monday last. The top figure for Down breed was 4s per 8 lbs.

We had a dull inquiry for calves—the supply of which was good—at from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs less money.

Table with columns: July 14, 1851, July 12, 1852, July 11, 1853. Rows include Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, July 11.—The business doing in our market is not on a very extensive scale, and the few sales effected are at unaltered rates. Duty 125,000l. Mid and East Kent, 130s to 135s; Weald of Kent, 120s to 140s; Sussex, 110s to 137s. Last week's imports of hops into London were 194 bales from Hamburg, 100 do. from Antwerp, and 50 do. from Rotterdam.

WORKERS, July 9.—Accounts from the plantations are again worse, and much anxiety is now being felt as to the crop; for, besides the blight which infests a large portion of the district, there is much sick bine and very deficient stocks. Our market in consequence is 5s dearer than last week. Very few hops, if any, are left on hand.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, July 11.—Our markets are fairly supplied with new potatoes, both English and foreign. The demand is steady, at from 8s to 9s per cwt. The general quality of the supply is good. Last week's imports were 1,126 baskets from Dunkirk, and 3,554 do. from Rotterdam.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, July 11.—Catt's Hartley 17s—Dean's Primrose 14s 6d—Holywell 16s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 16s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 17s—North Percy's Hartley 16s—Ravenworth Pelaw 15s—Redhugh Main 14s 6d—Smith's West Hartley 17s—Tanfield Moor 16s—Townley 15s 6d—Walker's Primrose 15s 3d—Wall's end—Gosforth 15s 9d—Horton 15s 6d—Lawson 15s 3d—Riddell 15s 9d—Eden Main 16s 6d—Hutton's Lyon's Main 16s—Lambton's Primrose 16s 3d—Belmont 16s 3d—Heaton 17s—Lambton 16s 9d—Londonderry, small, 15s—Lambley 16s—North Hetton Lyons 16s—Russell's Hetton 16s 9d—Stewart's 17s—Backhouse 16s 9d—Cannon 14s 6d—Hartlepool 16s 6d—Heugh Hall 16s—South Kellie 16s—South Hartlepool 14s 3d—Thornley Hartley 15s—Tees 17s—Trindon 16s 3d—Aldcliffe Tees 16s 6d—Cowpen 17s—Cragwood West Hartley 15s 9d—Grey's West Hartley 16s—Langensnack 13s—Ships at market, 7s; sold, 6s; unsold, 16.

WEDNESDAY, July 13.—Dean's Primrose, 13s 6d—Hastings Hartley 17s 6d—Holywell 17s—Townley 16s—Wylam 15s 9d. Wall's end—Eden Main 16s 6d—Lambton's Primrose 16s 9d—Belmont 16s 3d—Braddyll 16s 9d—Hetton 17s—Lambton 17s—Russell's Hetton 16s 9d—West Kellie 16s 6d—Tees 17s—Langensnack 13s. Ships at market, 2s; sold, 2s; unsold, 1.

The Gazette.

Friday, July 8.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Holderell and Co., Burslem, earthenware manufacturers—Jackson and Harrison, Union court, Old Broad street, merchants—Richards and Clogg, East Loos, Cornwall, surgeons—Bucknam and Middleton, Manchester, fustian manufacturers—Harrison and Austin, Dewsbury, engineers—Baltham, Read, and Middleton, Austinfriars, stock brokers; as far as regards H. B. Middleton, Dr. W. Hayward, and Baron, Eush lane, wholesale druggists; as far as regards R. Hayward—J. Prestwich, jun., and Cooper, Mark lane, wine merchants—Rolls and Hoare, Swansea, common brewers—Peters and Sons, Birmingham, wine merchants—Stanley and Draycott, Longton, Staffordshire, grocers—Ellis and Son, Dewsbury, cloth manufacturers—Oddy, Robinson, and Co., Salford, machine makers; as far as regards J. Hewitt—Gains and Scraban, Milk street, Cheap side, warehousemen—Wilson, Casey, and Phillips, Norton folgate, silk manufacturers—Standing and Sons, Minorca, wine merchants; as far as regards B. Standing, son—Grantham and Bury, London, consulting engineers—Bell and Thorp, Birkin, Yorkshire, farmers—J. E. R., and T. Turner, Rochdale, wheelwrights as far as regards T. Turner—Preston, White, and Rees, Aldine chambers, Paternoster row, proprietors of the "British Journal"—Taylor and Sons, Derby, silk manufacturers—W. B. D., and A. Rolands, Regent street, jewellers—Suggitt and Humphrey, Clerkenwell, manufacturers of laces—Pickford, Swanwick, and Co., Manchester, commission merchants—Emraon and Chapman, Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, chymists—Symmons and Mason, High street, Southwark, hop merchants—Moate and Cole, Liverpool, metal brokers—J. and C. Mouuey, Salford, timber merchants—Hodman and Stratton, Melkham, Wiltshire—Greory and Marsh, Huddersfield, linen drapers—Ballard and Brice, Upper Clapton, merchants—E. and R. S. Smith, Kirkcaldy, drapers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

A. Clark, Bear garden, Southwark, plumber—third div of 5d, on Saturday, the 9th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

C. L. Kelly, Woolwich, grocer—first div of 1s 9d, on Saturday, the 9th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

C. H. Watson, Glasgow, commission agent. J. M'Nab, Musselburgh, teacher.

Tuesday, July 12.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Steele and Co., Birkerhead, wine merchants—Bacon and Lewin, Nottingham, lace manufacturers—Saunders and Stanford, Charing cross, publishers—Forster and Spedding, Whitehaven, corn factors—V. and G. Bultner, Holton, Suffolk, grease merchants—Ridley, So., and Ellington, Newgate street—Greg and Bowles, Reddish, near Stockport, cotton spinners—Taylor and Hoyle, Tooting Higher end, Lancashire, and elsewhere, woollen manufacturers—Hibbard and Ellis, Sheffield park, table knife blade makers—Sellers and Turner, Ashon-under-Lyne, pawnbrokers—Pare and Richards, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, chymists—Monteaux and S. Hulthof, Gracechurch street, foreign bankers—Henderson and O'phott, Hungerford wharf, Strand, corn factors—G. Graves and Fearnside, Bailey, Yorkshire, calumsters—Wright and Co., Kildwick, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—Hitchin and Gosdall, Halifax, attorneys—J. and A. White, Kingsland green, drapers—Gibson and Lindsay, Edinburgh, plumbers—W. Tait and Son, London, merchants—Tait and Son, Glasgow, merchants; as far as regards W. Tait.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Polden, and Lafargue, Gould square, shipowners—first div of 4d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.



E. and H. Martyn, Aldgate High street, woollen drapers—second div of 2½d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Goldsmith chambers, Basinghall street.  
 G. W. Craddock, Wincanton, Wiltshire, scrivener—div of 3s 10d, any Thursday, at Mr Christie's, Birmingham.  
 J. Scott, Nottingham, grocer—first div of 4s 6d, on Saturday, the 16th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Harris's, Nottingham.  
 Hides and D-rham, Leeds and Dolphinholme, worsted spinners—third div of 8d, on any Monday or Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.  
 C. Hare, Huddersfield, manufacturing chymist—first div of 1s 6d, on any Monday or Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.  
 T. Carter, Preston, Lancashire, corn merchant—first div of 4s 3½d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.  
 P. Thornton, Preston, Lancashire, plumber—first div of 1s 9d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.  
 J. Gouldsbrough, Manchester, manufacturer—third div of 1s 4d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.  
 G. Fisher, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woolstapler—first div of 2½d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.  
 G. Smith, Manchester, hatter—first div of 2s 3d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.  
 J. Ness, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—first and final div of 7½d, on any Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 A. Harrison, Friar's Goose Alkali Works, near Gateshead—div of 2s 3½d (further part of two former dividends, amounting together to 1s in the pound), on any Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Henry Bates and Charles Hitchman, Addle street, and elsewhere.  
 Fabian Street, Poole, coal merchant.  
 Charles Hall, Orchard street, Pottman square, builder.  
 William Gambling, Southampton, builder.  
 Frederick Francis Fox, Cornhill, tailor.  
 William Winter, Hawkhurst, Kent, builder.  
 Joseph Pere, Scarbro' street, Tenter ground, Goodman's fields, tailor.  
 Thomas and Edmund Kemp, Stratford-upon-Avon and Pillerton Hersey, painters.  
 David Farrer Bower, Kewcliffe, Yorkshire, fax scutcher.  
 Joseph Abbott, Manchester, grocer.  
 Thomas Tapley, Liverpool, stonemason.

**The Railway Monitor.**

**CALLS FOR JULY.**

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
		£ s d	£ s d		£
*Antwerp and Rotterdam	5	3 0 0	1 0 0	50,000	50,000
Dublin and Drogheda Preference 2½	1	70 0 0	2 10 0	7,400	18,500
Dublin and Wicklow	15	5 0 0	1 0 0	35,000	35,000
Great Northern of Scotland, original or postponed	2	5 0 0	1 0 0	27,686	27,686
Iditto, first preference	2	2 0 0	1 0 0	30,000	30,000
London, Tilbury, and Southend	14	5 0 0	2 0 0	40,000	60,000
Newmarket, Bury Extension	7	3 10 0	1 0 0	27,000	27,000
North Devon, No. 1	11	14 0 0	2 0 0	unknown	unknown
Iditto, B. Guaranteed					
Halves	11	6 0 0	2 0 0	unknown	unknown
*Paris and Orleans Bonds, 1852	1	12 0 0	4 0 0	150,000	600,000
Preston and Wyre, Half A	1	11 10 0	0 10 0	16,720	8,360
*Quebec and Richmond	15	7 15 0	2 10 0	unknown	unknown
*Royal Danish	1	8 0 0	3 0 0	27,000	81,000
Shrewsbury & Hereford	15	8 0 0	1 0 0	29,710	29,710
*Zealand	1	6 0 0	3 0 0	26,750	80,250
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,067,506</b>

\* The proportion called by the foreign companies is £11,250, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

**RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.**

**MONDAY, July 11.**—The railway market at the commencement of business was maintained with firmness, but there was less activity at the close of the day, and prices then showed symptoms of weakness. Central of France closed ½ to 1 pm. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies were without material alteration, and in the mining department very few operations took place. Metcalf left off 5 to ½ pm; Jamaica, 2½ to ½ pm; Port Royal, 1½ to ½ pm; and Sue River, ½ to ½ pm.

**TUESDAY, July 12.**—The railway market has been steady to-day, without any particular alteration. Central of France were last quoted ½ to 1 pm. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies the operations were extremely limited, and prices in general remained quiet. Mining descriptions showed no important change.

**WEDNESDAY, July 13.**—There has not been much activity in the railway market to-day, the operations being principally engaged with the arrangements of the account, but prices were rather lower towards the close of business. Central of France left off ½ to 1 pm. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies the transactions generally were limited, and no essential change occurred in quotations. Mining descriptions remain steady, although the bargains in this department have been insignificant. Metcalf were last quoted 5 to ½ pm; Port Royal, 1½ to 1½ pm; Jamaica, 2½ to ½ pm; and Sue River, ½ to ½ pm.

**THURSDAY, July 14.**—The railway market was heavy at the commencement of business, but subsequently a favourable reaction took place, and prices closed with firmness. Central of France were last quoted ½ to 1 pm. The operations in the shares of the Australian land and bank companies were limited, although quotations on the average were fairly supported. Mining descriptions remained without essential alteration, very few transactions having taken place in this department. Metcalf left off 5 to ½ pm; Port Royal, 1½ to ½ pm; Sue River, ½ to ½ pm; and Jamaica, 2½ to ½ pm.

**RAILWAYS.**—The total aggregate traffic receipts of the eleven lines, to wit—1, the North Western; 2, the Great Western; 3, the Midland; 4, the Lancashire and Yorkshire; 5, the three amalgamated northern lines ending at Berwick; 6, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire; 7, the South Eastern; 8, the South Western; 9, the Brighton; 10, the Eastern Counties; and 11, the Great Northern,—in the first six months of the two years stand thus:

Total to 27th June, 1852	£4,785,530
Total to 26th June, 1853	5,307,443

Increase of 1853 521,913

Of the huge sum taken in the first half of 1853, no less than 1,231,698l was received by the North Western on its 563½ miles. The Company next in mileage extent is the Midland, which has 499 miles; but confined to the provinces, and now under severe competition, its receipts were only 602,811l, whilst the three northern amalgamated lines, with a mileage greater than even the North Western by 103 miles, only took 624,503l.—Daily News.

**STATEMENT**

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to July 5, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on July 9 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. \* Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

**East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.**

British Plantations.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	48,886	42,378	44,353	39,916	25,620	18,489
East India	31,439	23,337	27,330	31,657	27,126	13,749
Mauritius	22,561	24,657	16,393	23,613	12,132	5,752
Foreign	...	...	11,956	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,886</b>	<b>91,372</b>	<b>100,632</b>	<b>106,872</b>	<b>64,878</b>	<b>37,969</b>

  

Foreign Sugar	Exported		Stock			
	1852	1853	1852	1853		
	tons	tons	tons	tons		
Oberlin, Siam, & Manila	4,869	2,577	2,212	1,964	6,686	5,277
Havana	2,650	6,164	6,265	2,443	10,661	12,114
Porto Rico	1,725	1,610	1,081	806	2,481	2,038
Brazil	1,626	6,698	4,774	3,521	8,600	8,133
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,880</b>	<b>17,049</b>	<b>14,332</b>	<b>9,138</b>	<b>28,490</b>	<b>27,562</b>

**PRICE OF SUGARS.**—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

From the British Possessions in America	23 11½ per cwt.
— Mauritius	23 10½ —
— East Indies	27 3½ —
<b>The average price of the three is</b>	<b>24 0 —</b>

**MOLASSES.**

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
	2,348	2,846	4,312
West India	2,348	2,846	4,312
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>4,312</b>

**RUM.**

	Imported		Exported		Home Consumption		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal
W. India	1,192,326	1,035,045	525,340	714,645	604,755	641,115	1,452,195	955,485
E. India	130,185	75,516	199,395	86,670	47,150	6,390	182,425	121,260
Foreign	9,540	22,500	20,385	20,880	2,520	2,625	97,830	76,265
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,331,951</b>	<b>1,133,061</b>	<b>745,020</b>	<b>822,195</b>	<b>654,425</b>	<b>649,530</b>	<b>1,683,450</b>	<b>1,153,010</b>

**COCOA.—Cwts.**

	Imported	Exported	Home Consumption	Stock
Br. Plant	21,318	21,596	1,280	2,599
Foreign	4,677	4,545	2,150	3,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,995</b>	<b>26,141</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>6,039</b>

**COFFEE.—Cwts.**

	Imported	Exported	Home Consumption	Stock
Br. Plant	9,542	8,742	2,276	1,774
Ceylon	93,490	98,956	24,783	27,658
<b>Total BP</b>	<b>103,032</b>	<b>107,688</b>	<b>27,059</b>	<b>29,432</b>
Mocha	9,276	18,801	1,458	2,173
Foreign EI	2,948	3,318	2,091	521
Malabar	...	...	1	175
St Domingo	...	6,946	25	383
Hav. & P. Ric	...	1	856	72
Brazil	20,525	20,895	17,561	15,748
African	14	103	...	...
<b>Total For</b>	<b>32,763</b>	<b>59,764</b>	<b>27,992</b>	<b>19,072</b>
<b>Grand tot.</b>	<b>135,795</b>	<b>167,452</b>	<b>55,051</b>	<b>48,504</b>

**ICE.**

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI	7,165	9,986	4,991	2,397	8,131	11,319	12,648
Foreign EI	482	1,168	749	342	688	612	391
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,647</b>	<b>11,154</b>	<b>5,740</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>8,819</b>	<b>11,931</b>	<b>13,039</b>

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
PEPPER	89	105	...	5	81	120	106
White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black	321	1,092	143	756	518	808	1,397

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	892	942	98	114	562	618	1,216
Do. Wild.	72	...	3	...	34	7	...
CAS. LIG.	3,760	898	2,454	1,072	969	608	1,962
CINNAMON.	4,022	2,384	2,610	2,468	345	482	4,908

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	11,218	11,377	7,288	8,152	2,444	2,344	3,751

**Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.**

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
COGNAC	6,477	2,849	...	...	4,760	6,775	10,866
LAC DYE	1,596	4,187	...	...	2,314	3,051	7,135
LOGWOOD	2,429	1,569	...	...	2,361	1,680	1,257
FUSTIC	762	667	...	...	624	1,721	1,629

**INDIGO.**

	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
East India	16,353	12,208	...	...	16,492	16,844	30,326
Spanish	3,283	2,577	...	...	1,638	1,757	2,105

**SALTPETRE.**

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potash	4,793	6,530	...	...	4,415	6,623	2,981
Nitrate of Soda	1,854	2,496	...	...	1,648	732	523

**COTTON.**

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American	1,517	1,097	...	...	422	1,077	1,237
Brazil	157	150	...	...	40	35	82
East India	11,998	89,818	...	...	23,666	39,369	39,915
Liverpl., all kinds	1,377,507	1,427,734	130,470	125,870	1,024,680	1,025,560	687,670
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,391,179</b>	<b>1,518,799</b>	<b>130,470</b>	<b>125,870</b>	<b>1,048,868</b>	<b>1,066,081</b>	<b>698,004</b>

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.
Prices in the following lists carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.
Add Five per cent duties, etc. spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

Ashea duty free
First sort Pot, U.S. pwt 25 6d 25 6d
Montreal 25 4 25 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.
West India per cwt 29 0 41 0
Guayaquil 34 0 35 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb
Jamaica, good middling
to fine, bond, p cwt 60 0 20 0

to fine, bond, p cwt 60 0 20 0
fine ord to mid 50 0 58 0
Borbice and Demerara 0 0 0 0

Mocha, garbled 64 0 78 0
ungarbled 44 0 58 0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd 45 0 47 0

to fine 61 0 80 0
fine ord to middling 62 0 60 0
Cochon & Batavia, yel. 40 0 50 0

pale and mixed 44 0 48 0
Suatra and Padang 42 0 44 0
Madras and Tellicherry 44 0 50 0

Malabar and Mysore 42 0 47 0
St Domingo 44 0 46 0
Brazil, ord to fine ord 29 0 45 0

fine fine ord to gd mid 46 0 56 0
Costa Rica 46 0 76 0
Sierra and Cuba, mid.

to fine 54 0 65 0
fine and fine fine ord 46 0 54 0
ord and good ord 40 0 45 0

Porto Rico & La Guayra 44 0 45 0
Cotton duty free
Sarat per lb 0 3 0 42

Bengal 0 3 0 24
Madras 0 3 0 44
Pernam 0 0 0 0

Hoved Georgia 0 5 0 64
New Orleans 0 0 0 0
Demerara 0 0 0 0

St Domingo 0 0 0 0
Egyptian 0 0 0 0
Smyrna 0 0 0 0
Drugs & Dyes duty free

COCHINEAL
Honduras silver, p lb 3 4 4 6
black 4 0 5 8

Mexican silver 3 8 3 10
black 4 0 4 6
LAC DYE

D.T. 2 0 2 4
B Mysore 1 10 1 11
TURMERIC

Bengal, p cwt 10 6 12 0
Java and Madras 9 0 11 6
China 0 0 0 0

TERRA JAPONICA
Cutch 37 6 38 0
Gambier 31 0 0 0

Dye woods duty free
BRASIL WOOD, p ton 0 0 0 0
CAMWOOD 18 0 28 15

FUSTIC, Cuba 9 10 10 0
Jamaica 5 10 6 0
Savanna 5 10 6 0

St Domingo 5 0 0 0
Zante 7 0 9 0
Log wood, Campeachy 7 5 7 10

Honduras 5 10 5 16
Jamaica 5 0 5 8
St Domingo 3 12 4 0

NICARAGUA WOOD
Lima 16 10 17 15
solid 10 0 15 0

small and middling 8 0 12 0
RED SAUNDERS 5 5 5 15
SAFAR WOOD, Bimas 12 0 14 0

Fruit—Almonds
Jordan, duty 25 p cwt, 1 1 1 1

new 0 0 0 0
old 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond 2 8 2 9

bitter 0 0 0 0
Currants, duty 15 p cwt
Zante & Cephal, new 2 5 3 10

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb
B A and M Vid, dry 0 2 0 7 1/2

Do. & R Grande, salted 0 4 0 5 1/2
Brazil, dry 0 5 0 7

dry salted 0 4 0 6 1/2
salted 0 4 0 4 1/2

Rio, dry 0 6 0 7 1/2
Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 3 0 6 1/2

Cape, salted 0 3 0 4 1/2
New South Wales 0 3 0 4

New York 0 0 0 0
East India 0 4 0 9 1/2

Kips, Russia, dry 0 10 0 10 1/2
S America Horse, p hide 5 0 8 6

German 5 0 8 0
Indigo duty free
Bengal per lb 4 9 7 8

Oude 2 6 4 9
Madras 1 9 5 0

Kupah 2 9 6 4
Manilla 0 0 0 0

Spanish 2 8 8 8
Caracas 0 0 0 0
Leather, per lb

Crop Hides 30 to 45 lb 0 10 1 1 1/2
do. 50 65 0 11 1 1/2

English Butts 16 24 1 1 1 1/2
do 28 36 1 2 1 10

Foreign do 16 26 1 1 1 3
do 38 56 1 3 1 5

Calfskins 20 35 1 0 1 6
do 40 60 1 2 1 9

do 80 100 1 1 1 5
Dressing Hides 0 0 1 2

Shaved do 1 3 1 4 1/2
Horse Hides, English 0 8 0 11

do Spanish, per hide 0 0 10 0
Kips, Petersburg, p ex lb 1 1 1 6

do East India 0 10 1 6
Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 1 0 0 0
Bottoms 1 1 0 0

Old 0 10 0 0
Touch cake, p ton 107 10 0 0

Tile 107 10 0 0
IRON per ton £ £
Bars, &c. British 9 0 0 0

Nail rods 9 15 0 0
Hoops 10 10 0 0

Sheets 11 10 0 0
Pig, No 1, Wales 4 15 0 0

Bars, &c. 8 5 0 0
Pig, No 1, Clyde 2 15 0 0

Swedish, in bond 1 10 12 0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 25 0 0 0

sheet 25 0 0 0
red lead 25 0 0 0

white do 25 0 0 0
patent shot 25 0 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 2 0 0 0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgal 6 0 17 0

in faggots 0 0 8 0
SPELTER, for, per ton 22 0 0 0

TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For 6d
English blocks, p ton 107 0 0 0

Seeds
Canaway, for, old, p cwt 0 0 0 0

Eng. new 45s 30c, 0 0 0 0
Canary 40 0 42 0

Clover, red per cwt 45 0 55 0
white 52 0 60 0

Coriander 12 0 16 0
Linseed, foreign, per qr 45 0 50 0

English 50 0 58 0
Mustard, br., p bush 9 0 12 0

white, 6 0 10 0
Rape per last of 10 qrs £25 0 25 0

Silk duty free
Surah per lb 15 0 17 0

Cosimbuzar 12 0 16 0
Gonatas 12 0 16 0

Comercilly 12 0 19 0
Baulach, &c. 0 0 0 0

China, Taitale 16 0 19 0
Rava—White Novl 26 0 30 0

Foosbroone 23 0 25 0
Bologna 26 0 28 0

Frini 18 0 23 0
Royals 20 0 21 0

Do superior 22 0 23 0
Bergam 22 0 25 0

Milan 22 0 28 0
OREANINES
Piedmont, 23-24 24 5 28 6

Do 24-26 27 0 28 0
Milan & Bergam, 23-22 28 0 29 0

Do 24-26 26 0 27 0
Do 28-32 26 0 0 0

TRAMS—Milan, 22-24 26 6 27 6
Do 24-28 24 6 25 6

BRUTIAS—Shortest 14 9 15 7
Long do 13 6 14 0

PERSIAN 12 3 13 3
Spices, in bond

PEPPER, Malabar, p lb 0 4 0 4 1/2
Eastern 0 2 0 4 1/2

white 0 2 1 3
PIMENTO, duty 5s, mid.

and good 0 5 0 6
CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For 6d

Ceylon, 1, 2, 3 1 5 2 8
Malabar & Tellicherry 0 9 1 5

CAS. LIGNEA, duty B.P.
1d p lb, For 3d, p cwt 150 0 130 0

CLOVER, duty 6d
Amoyna and Ben-
coolen, p lb 0 8 1 4

Bourbon and Zanibar 2 7 0 7 1/2
GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For 10s

East India com. p cwt 20 0 21 0
African 20 6 21 6

MAIZE, duty 2s 6d
1 and 2 2 7 3 3
NUMBOS, duty 2s 6d 2 2 4 3

Spirits—Rum duty B.P. 5s 2d p gal,
For 15s

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P,
per gal 2 8 2 10

30 to 35 5 4 4 0
fine mark 4 6 5 0

SUGAR—REF. cont. pds 0
Dutch superior 30 0 0 0

No. 1 30 0 0 0
No. 2 and 3 25 0 28 0

Belgian crushed, No. 1 27 6 0 0
No. 2 26 6 27 0

Pieces, &c. 25 6 29 0
Bastards 23 0 0 0

Tranale 15 6 17 0
Tallow
Duty B.P. 1d, For 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt 0 0 0 0
St Petersburg, lat Y C 52 6 0 0

N. S. Wales 49 0 51 0
Tag—Stockholm, p bri 16 6 17 0

Archangel 21 0 21 6
Tea duty 1s 10d per lb

Congou, com to but mid 11 1 1 0
ra. str. and str. blk. 15 1 0 1 3

fine and Pekoe kinds 1 4 2 0
Souchong, but mid to fine 1 0 2 0

Pekoe, flowery 1 4 4 0
orange 0 0 0 0

scented 1 2 2 2
Oolong 1 1 1 2

Hyson Skin 0 19 1 0
Tranale 1 0 1 1

Hyson, common 1 3 1 1 1/2
midding to good 2 0 2 0

fine 2 0 2 0
Young Hyson, Canton 1 1 1 2

fresh and Hyson kinds 1 5 2 4
Gunpowder, Canton 1 1 1 4

fresh and Hyson kinds 1 1 2 0
Imperial 1 0 2 0

Timber
Duty, foreign to 6d, B.P. 1s per load.

Danish and Messal Br 72 0 50 0
Riga 75 0 80 0

Swedish 64 0 70 0
Canada red pine 70 0 80 0

yellow pine large 70 0 85 0
New Brunswick do, large 65 0 85 0

do, small 60 0 85 0
Quebec oak 100 0 110 0

Baltic 70 0 100 0
African—duty free 180 0 200 0

Indian teak duty free 250 0 280 0
Waincoat logs, 18ft. each 75 0 120 0

Deals, duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load,
Norway per 120 of 12ft. 430 0 86

Swedish 14ft 30 25
Russian, Petersburg standard 15 18

Canada lat pine 16 18
— 2nd 124 124

— spruce, per 120 124 174 20
Dante dock, each 140 0 200

Staves duty free
Baltic per mille 250 0 350

Quebec 72 15
Tobacco duty 3s per lb
Maryland, per lb, bond 0 24 0 5

Virginia leaf 0 28 0 7 1/2
— strip 0 6 0 10

Kentucky leaf 0 3 0 5 1/2
— strip 0 1 0 7 1/2

Negrohead 0 0 2 0
Columbian leaf 0 11 1 6

Havana 1 0 5 0
Havana cigars, 1d duty 9 0 14 0

Turpentine duty For. Spirits
Rough—per cwt d p 10 0 10 0

Eng. Spirits, without eks 44 6 45 0
Foreign do, with casks 46 0 0 0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb
Flores, Sc. Down hogs 17 6 18 0

Half-bred hogs 16 10 17 10
Kent fleeces 16 10 17 10

S. Down ewes & wethers 16 0 17 0
Leicester do 16 10 16 10

Sorts—Clothing, picklock 19 0 20 0
Prime and picklock 18 0 18 10

Choice 17 6 17 10
Super 5 0 16 10

Combing—Wethermat. 23 0 21 0
Picklock 17 0 18 10

Common 16 10 17 0
Hog matching 32 10 23 0

Picklock matching 18 10 19 10
Super—duty free 16 10 17 10

FOREIGN—duty free.—Per lb
Spanish— 0 0 0 0

Leonesa, R's, P's, & S 1 5 1 5
Segovia 1 2 1 4

Caceres 1 2 1 4
Soria 1 2 1 3

Seville 1 0 1 2
German, 1st and 2d Elect 3 4 6

Saxon, prima 3 6 8 0
and secunda 2 6 3 4

Prussian, tertis 1 8 1 11
Moravian, Electoral 3 6 8 0

Bohemian, prima 3 6 8 0
and secunda 2 6 3 0

and tertis 1 8 2 0
Hungarian, Lamb's 3 3 4 6

Australian and V D L
Combing and Clothing 1 1 2 9

Lambs 1 3 2 5 1/2
Locks and Pieces 0 7 1 9 1/2

Grease 0 9 1 4 1/2
Skin and Slips 1 0 1 9

S. Australian & Swan River
Combing and Clothing 0 0 0 0

Lambs 1 5 1 5 1/2
Locks and Pieces 0 0 0 0

Grease 0 9 0 11 1/2
Skin and Slips 0 0 0 0

Cape—Average Flecks 0 10 2 1/2
Combing and Clothing 0 8 1 11

Lambs 1 0 2 2
Locks and Pieces 0 10 1 6

Grease 2 7 1 0
Wine duty 6d per gal £ s d

Port 24 6 10 0
Claret 7 0 44 0



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Wanted, YOUNG MEN as ASSISTANTS.—Apply any morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.